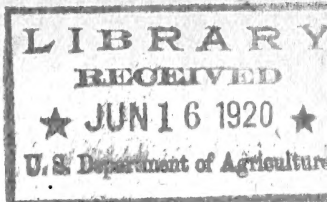


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1897

Farmer's Catalogue

OF

Berry Plants



OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

Bronze Medal received for Largest and Finest Display of Strawberries at the
World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

L. J. FARMER,

Nurseryman and Fruit Grower,

PULASKI, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

LET OTHERS SPEAK FOR US.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
52, 54 Lafayette Place.

New York, Sept. 17th, 1894

Mr. D. F. Brown:

My Dear Sir:--I have great confidence in Mr. L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, N. Y., and I believe you may rely on getting plants of good quality from him and true to name. He is a young man of excellent character and quite an enthusiast in his work. Sincerely yours,
E. G. Fowler.

OFFICE OF BEMAN & BAYLESS, MFRS. OF HEADS,
BOXES AND TUB COVERS.
5 to 11 Frederick St., Binghamton, N. Y.

L. J. FARMER, ESQ., PULASKI, N. Y.

Dear Sir:--I am glad to say that your stock is always first class and the Fay Currants you sent last season were "extra quality." My experience in the past, after ordering stock from many nurseries, is to stay with a reliable firm when I find one.

Yours truly,
C. W. BEMAN,
The Walnuts, Port Dickinson, N. Y.



C. W. BEMAN.

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE PULASKI DEMOCRAT JANUARY 27, 1897.

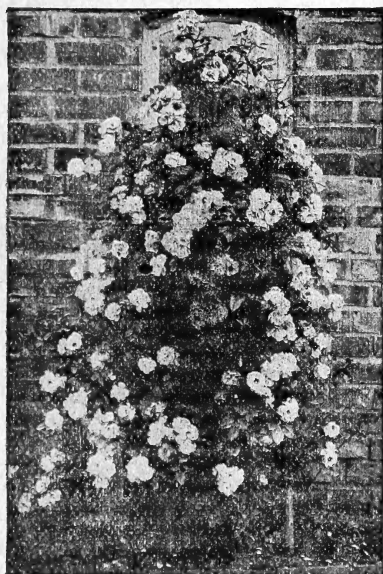
Lawrence Jones Farmer was born May 1st, 1866. He inherited a tendency for gardening and began fruit growing when thirteen years old; the plant business came in later on. He has become known to the reading class of rural people by his essays in the agricultural press and by extensive adver-

tising in such papers as The Youth's Companion and Ladies' Home Journal.

Farmer's plants grow when planted and invariably please the customer, which is proved by his large and increasing business. His catalogues are now mailed to 10,000 leading berry men and women all over the United

(Continued on Third Page of Cover.)

To Our Friends and Patrons:



WE THANK those who have so generously favored us with their orders in the past and hope for a continuance of your favors. We will try and do by you as we should like to be done by. The past few years have been hard for business generally, and fruit growers have suffered with the rest. We think the clouds are going to lift soon, however, and whoever plants fruits this year will be rewarded with good prices in 1898. Practicing our own preaching, we intend making extra large plantings this spring for fruiting next year.

OUR COMPETITORS.

The persons who receive this catalogue will, doubtless, receive others, as we are not by any means the only firm in the business of selling plants. Most of these gentlemen are honest men and intend doing what is right by their patrons. Competition is very keen, however, and there is a class who, in the hope of making sales, invent all kinds of stories for their goods, and

against others in the trade. A common practice is for the nurseryman to say he supplies all the other nurserymen with their plants, which are resold to their customers. Another very common practice is to underbid in price. Well, all I will say is that the men who talk the first do not sell plants to *us*, even if they *do* supply some of the other nurserymen, who live in the city. In regard to cheap plants I will say that when you buy good, well dug plants, well packed, for less than \$3.00 per thousand, you will get "bit" by mixed stock, inferior plants, poor count, or else the nurseryman is working for nothing.

QUALITY OF OUR STOCK.

Let it be distinctly understood that we do not make a practice of buying our plants where we can get them cheap, to resell. Of course, we have to get new varieties of others and oftentimes our trade is hurt by handling small plants of new varieties that come from sections where the soil is light and the plants are inferior. No matter what others say, plants grown on strong soils are

FAIR PLAY, California, May 14th, 1896.

I received the strawberry plants to-d: y. They were in fine condition.

J. R. FREY.

MR. BEMAN HAS BEEN OUR CONSTANT CUSTOMER FOR YEARS.

larger and better rooted than those grown on poor sand. We grow plants on strong, rich soil that has produced four tons of Timothy hay to the acre. The plants are large and do not mat the ground so thickly as plants do on light soils, hence we cannot produce so many to the acre and cannot afford to sell for less than a certain price. We live in the greatest strawberry section of New York state, and should our supply of varieties become exhausted we have only to call on our neighbors, who got their original stock of us. We can show hundreds of testimonials praising the size and quality of our plants.

PLANTS FOR LATE SETTING.

We advise patrons to procure their plants as soon in the spring as we can ship and, if not ready to plant, heal them in closely together. If for any reason you have neglected to do this, or if you have ordered plants elsewhere and they have failed to grow, you can procure transplanted plants of us in June, and with proper care they will make as good rows as plants set earlier in the season. We take up carefully in the early spring, heal in and keep watered and sprayed. When ready to ship we dig carefully with spading fork and send the plants in baskets with earth on the roots. When set out they never wither, but grow right along. This is much more work for us and we charge \$1.00 per hundred extra for transplanted plants. Ours is the latest season of any in the country and we can ship raspberry plants in June and also other plants later than any other nurseryman in the country.

OUR CATALOGUE.

Our catalogue is not a work of art nor a gaudily colored claptrap announcement abounding in overdrawn or exaggerated descriptions and illustrations. We prefer to get out a plain catalogue with honest descriptions and now and then some hints on culture, rather than to fill it with old cuts showing new varieties. Our efforts to be fair are sometimes appreciated, as is shown by the following letter:

ROCHESTER, MICH., March 26th, 1894.

"Your catalogue approaches the nearest to my ideal of any yet seen. Its descriptions and reports are a real assistance in selecting varieties; quite a contrast to another company's catalogue, from Western, N. Y., in which each variety bears enormous crops of the very finest fruit and of the most delicious flavor, etcetera ad nauseum, sandwiched in with whining egotism till the reader is disgusted with such puerile verbosity."

F. D. WELLS.

PLANTS TO DISTANT POINTS BY MAIL AND EXPRESS.

By special arrangement with the Express company, we are enabled to ship packages at 100 rates and 20 per cent off. This is a great saving to our patrons who live far away. Let it be understood that distance counts for nothing now, except time. Packages of four pounds or less, by mail, cost only 8 cents per pound, whether it be to the Pacific coast or only 25 miles away. Let no patron be discouraged from sending a long ways to us for plants for fear of the postal or express charges. The mails are the same to all and the express favors us because we ship so much. In ordering, please name both postoffice and express office and we will forward by cheapest route.

PAYMENT FOR PLANTS

Must be made in advance. This is the ordinary rule and it is a good one. We have been 17 years in building up our business and are known to the public; moreover our success depends on the liberal and careful treatment of each and every patron. Plants bought and paid for rarely die, when bought of us; but for some reason, when sent before remittance is received, often fail from lack of proper care on the part of the patron. Whether this is because the person considers them our plants and does not care for them as he would his own

ONEIDA, N. Y., May 1st, 1896.

The plants arrived on time and were in excellent condition.

J. F. BOLSTON.

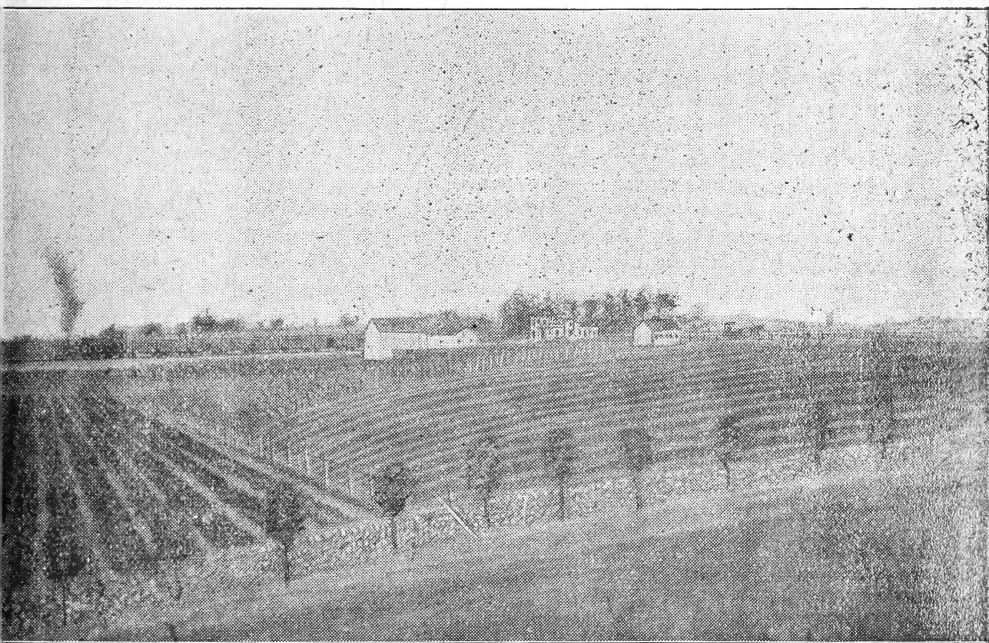
PLANTS BY MAIL AND EXPRESS TO DISTANT POINTS A SPECIALTY.

property, we cannot say, but we are sure this is the common experience. We haven't the time to enquire into the honesty of so many patrons; we hope they are all honest. However, we insist on receiving whole or part of the remittance before plants are sent. There are a few men in the country who make it a business of ordering goods and never paying for them. They think that printed letter heads and envelopes go a long way, but we prefer the cash.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO.

When you receive this catalogue, if you have not the time then to look it over carefully, lay it aside in a safe place till you have the necessary time and then read it through from beginning to end. You will then learn whether there is anything in the line of trees or plants that interests you.

Take an inventory of your grounds and farm and see whether we have something listed in our catalogue that you may be in need of. If there is



A PARTIAL VIEW OF FARMER'S MAPLEWOOD FRUIT FARM.

anything you need send us your order. If not, please hand the catalogue to some neighbor whom you think is in need of something we have to sell. In ordering plants, do not wait till you are ready for them, but send in your order as soon as possible. Nothing is gained by delay and many times you lose, because there may be a lot of orders ahead of yours which must be filled before yours can be attended to.

If you have not the full amount of cash necessary, send in a part of it with your order (say 25 per cent.) and the balance when you wish the plants shipped. By sending in your order early you always get the first pick and convenience us very much. We give 5 per cent. off on all orders accompanied with cash sent in before April 1st.

ENOSBURG FALLS, Vermont, June 10th, 1896.

Plants received all right. C. H. MANLEY.

WE CROW WHAT PLANTS WE OFFER ON MAPLEWOOD FARM

When you order, use the order sheet and envelope which we send you with the catalogue. This insures your letter reaching us promptly, and if the order is made out on our sheet, it facilitates recording promptly.

Write your letter on a separate sheet from your order. Here is a sample letter, viz.:

309 Grand St., Tacoma, Wash., March 15th, 1896.

E. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.:-

Dear Sir: Enclosed is \$11.12, (postoffice money order), which I send for the plants, etc., enumerated on the order sheet enclosed. Please ship the plants as soon as you can after April 10th and notify me when sent, by card. If cheaper to ship by express, please prepay and ship that way.

Yours very truly,

MRS. JOHN BLANK.

Copy of order, using order sheet:

NUMBER	VARIETY	PRICE
One hundred	Brandywine Strawberry	1 00
One hundred	Marshall Strawberry	1 00
One hundred	Wm. Belt "	2 50
Twelve	Margaret "	2 00
One hundred	Cuthbert Raspberry	1 00
One hundred	Hilborn "	1 00
Twelve	Loudon "	1 00
Six	Columbian "	75
Postage	- - - - -	\$1.45
	Total	11.70
Five per cent. discount for cash	- - - - -	.58
	Total amount sent	\$11.12

Keep a copy of your order so, if mistakes should occur, you will have something more than memory to go by.

When the plants arrive, take them from the office and hustle home with them. Don't stop on the street corners to talk either politics or religion. It is more important for you at this time to get those plants in the ground at once than it is whether Bryan or McKinley ought to have been elected. When you get home, open the package and wet the roots of all plants and then place the moss they have been wrapped in carefully around them and put the package in a cool, shaded place till they drink in some of the water. Meanwhile carefully prepare the field where you are to set the plants out permanently and get it all ready for planting. Get the plants into the ground as soon as possible; avoid getting the roots dry. This is best done by placing the package in a shady place and taking only a pail or panful to the field at one time. Have water in the pan and take only one plant out at a time, keeping the roots wet. Set plants on only moist, not wet soil. This is secured by frequent shallow cultivation from the time the land is plowed till the plants are set. If land remains idle it dries out; it also dries out if cultivated deep. Shallow cultivation with a smoothing harrow or Breed's weeder makes a moist soil down below the inch dust mulch.

If your land is not ready for the plants, either because the season is too early or the land too wet, the plants may be heeled in closely together and kept there till you are ready to set out permanently. Keep them well watered and spray with Bordeaux mixture, if you can get it, to make them perfectly healthy. After the plants have been in these beds for a few weeks, new roots have formed and they may be taken up in shallow pans, the roots wet, and set out where they are to remain permanently. For fuller discussion on the treatment of plants and their culture, see "Farmer on the Strawberry," or "The New Strawberry Culture," advertised in this catalogue.

Take the
Wilmer Atkinson
Farm
Journal
50 Cts. a Year
It will be sent
one year to any
one ordering
seed or plants
from this cata-
logue to the
amount of
\$1.00 or over.
Be sure and
say you want it.

PLAINS, Missoula Co., Montana, May 23, 1896.

Some time ago I saw your ad. and sent 10 cents in stamps for catalogue and 6 plants. The plants were the finest rooted I ever saw, and three of them are about ready to bloom. The people of western Montana have been victimized for years by unscrupulous nurserymen. We have been paying big prices and getting inferior stock.

CHAS. B. GIBBS.

IF YOU RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE CATALOGUE HAND TO A NEIGHBOR.

If the package of plants has been broken into and thereby injured by drying out, or if the plants have been stolen from the package, you should demand damages of the express company.

If plants come by mail and are damaged, the only redress is to write to me. Uncle Sam assumes no responsibility unless the package is registered, and then only guarantees to carry it. If there is no fault to be found with the express or other carriers and the plants do not show life after a few days, then write at once to me and state all the conditions. Don't wait all summer and then expect me to make good plants that have failed through your carelessness. I am always willing to make good the losses for which I am to blame and the losses for which the carrying companies are to blame, provided they won't do it, but I cannot be held responsible for the ignorance and carelessness of beginners in fruit culture.

If plants do not come at the proper time, write us to this effect. In writing try and use a little discretion. It will profit no one to waste themselves in sarcastic phrases and unkind words. It often happens that there is no occasion for such; the order may have gone astray or the plants lost en route. This oftener happens than neglect on our part. However you write, we will look the matter up at once; but we hope you will have a little pity on us, we grow old fast enough anyway.

If plants please, speak a good word for us to your friends. The help we get from our friends in this way every year is worth more to us than the advertising we do in newspapers and catalogues. If plants do not please, write to us and we will try and do something to make it right.

Send money in amounts less than \$1.00 by postage stamps. Larger amounts should be sent by postoffice money order or registered letter. In patronizing the government we at the same time help ourselves.

There is no profit to us in receiving orders for less than one dollar, but for the sake of future patronage we will fill all orders, however small, with the same careful attention that we would a large and profitable order.

Address all letters containing orders, or other correspondence, to L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y.

WHAT WE WILL DO.

Our part in the transaction of this business between our customers and ourselves has already been partly accomplished. In the first place, we have been making a collection of the best varieties of fruits now in cultivation, discarding the worthless varieties and retaining only those kinds that in some places show superiority. We have succeeded in growing the finest stock of plants of these different varieties that we have ever put upon the market. If customers have been pleased in the past by receiving the best plants to be found, packed in the best possible manner and promptly after ordering, they can rest assured that if they give their orders to us now they will be even better pleased, for we again say that we have the finest lot of plants that we have ever grown. This has been accomplished by liberal manuring and the very highest culture.

A man must have some other reason for ordering goods of a firm than being pleased with gaudily colored catalogues and claptrap announcements. You may catch him this way once, but if he knows anything it sharpens his wits. In the preparation of this catalogue we have tried to tell the plain truth—the faults as well as the virtues of the different varieties. The catalogue is not perfect but as good as we know how.

There must have been some means by which this catalogue has been placed in your hands. Of course you know it came by mail. But how did we know whom to send it to? We have been advertising in the papers of large circulation and possibly you saw our advertisement there and sent your name.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, Mass., Feb'y. 27, 1896.
I have been watching for and expecting your catalogue for some time, as I wish to order some goods of you this spring. I was very much pleased with what I purchased of you last year, so wish to come again.
PHILIP HYDE.

NOTE OUR OFFER OF FREE PLANTS TO CHILDREN.

For a copy. Our exhibit at the World's Fair and talks at farmers' meetings have led many to send to us for catalogues. Then again the editors of such papers as The Rural New Yorker, New York Farmer, American Agriculturist, Farm and Fireside, Country Gentleman and many other papers always have a good word for us, and it may be that you were led to write to us through their advice. However it be, we are abundantly able to serve you faithfully and solicit your patronage. We print more testimonials this year than usual. These are unsolicited and we think they show that former patrons have been well pleased. We ask anyone to write to these people and see what they say now about our plants; also we are willing to have any prospective patrons write to any bank, express company, postmaster or business house in this locality as to our honor and integrity.

We mail ten thousand of these catalogues all over the length and breadth of the land. The postage on catalogues alone, you can see, is \$100. For mailing plants and other goods it costs us several hundred dollars each year; so you see we can use postage stamps in small quantities when sent for goods, but we prefer postoffice money orders, not because they are better than bank drafts and express orders, but because in buying a money order you help Uncle Sam, and at the present time he runs behind eleven millions of dollars in the postoffice department each year.

When we receive your letter containing the order and remittance, it is opened, the money counted and the order recorded in a book kept especially for that purpose. We have the order books and can refer back to orders given us ever since we have been in the business. After the order is booked, a postal card is filled out and mailed to the person who sent us the order, showing the number of his order and the amount of remittance sent. Thus the customer has a receipt from us which gives the number of the order, and this postal must be kept to refer to in the future.

All orders, except those going to the southern states (which are filled first) are filled in rotation as received, unless a notice is received from the patron to hold them until later in the season before shipping.

We begin shipping plants early in April every year and often the ground thaws out so we can ship in March to the south. We continue shipping till June for spring planting, and for summer planting we send plants all through the months of June, July and August, winding up for fall planting in November.

We pack small orders in moss, rolled in oiled paper and manilla. We get out the moss from the swamps ourselves and use it liberally, so the plants arrive fresh and green. Orders of 300 to 1000 plants are packed in half-bushel market baskets lined with oiled paper and covered with porous cloth that admits air to the leaves. Orders of several thousand strawberry plants are packed in light crates with roots interlacing and tops exposed to the slats and air. Raspberry and blackberry plants are packed in boxes and barrels; heavy if to go by freight, lighter if by express, to save cost. In all packages as much moss as is necessary is always used.

We get our mail several times each day and telegrams and phones promptly. An order received on the morning train is often started on its journey by eleven o'clock. Trade orders of course receive preference in time, but the same careful care is given to all.

When spring opens, all is rush; we do not stop for rain or night, but work like beavers filling orders from 5 in the morning till 10 at night. There is no rest for anyone, for the proprietor is not easy till all orders are filled and customers satisfied. So rest assured that while you are waiting for plants, we at the other end are doing all that we can to get them to you promptly.

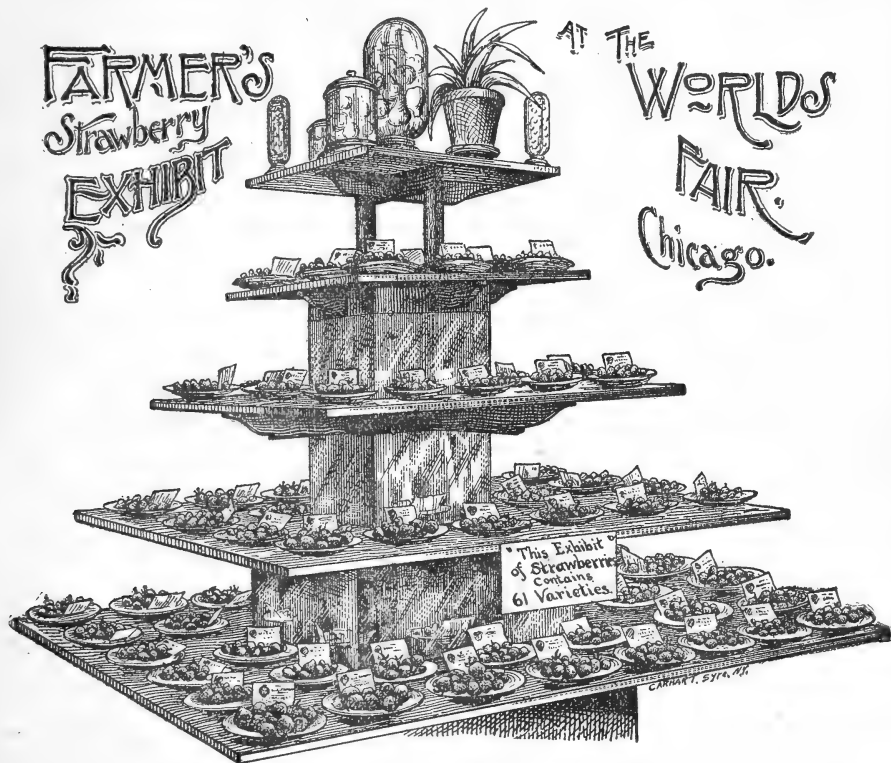
While some firms have their postoffice in one place, their express office in another and their telegraph office in still another, please to remember, in corresponding, that our postoffice, express office, freight office, bank, telegraph, telephone, etc., are all at Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y.

RAILROAD MILLS, N. Y., September 26th, 1886.
Respecting the strawberry plants I bought of you this spring, I wish to say they were the best lot of plants I ever secured and were entirely satisfactory, with the single exception of Eureka.
M. S. CUTTING.

A FREE COPY OF "FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY" WITH ALL ORDERS.

ADVISE TO PATRONS.

While it is best for the beginner in fruit culture not to invest too much in novelties, it is a commendable practice for experienced growers to test the novelties in a small way. The investment in a dozen or so of the new varieties as they come out will not cripple any progressive grower and the benefit received will be greater than the cost. There have been great improvements in varieties of small fruits, in the past fifteen years, and there will be improvements in the future. So long as men are so anxious to put on the markets finer and better varieties than their competitors have, experts will continue to improve the strawberry and other small fruits. The Bubach was the first great strawberry that was at once large and productive. It marks an epoch in the



This exhibit of strawberries was placed on the 28th of June, 1893, and continued for eleven days, during which time thousands of people from all parts of the world viewed and admired it. Competent judges pronounce it the most unique and successful exhibit of perishable fruits ever made, taking into consideration distance, variety, etc.

PENFIELD, N. Y., June 27th, 1896.
I have just returned from Cornell and find plants all O. K. and growing nicely.
M. S. MINDNICH.

SOUTH HAVEN, Michigan, May 5th, 1896.
The Hilton gem strawberry plants came yesterday in nice condition.
T. T. LYON.

MILTON, Trimble County, Kentucky.
My order received. Plants and trees in perfect order and even growing. Thanks for extra count. Order No. 2517.
C. D. MORELAND.

PACKET EARLIEST TOMATO IN THE WORLD FREE WITH ALL ORDERS.

culture of this fruit and is worth to fruit growers, this one variety, more than all the money that had been spent for other and worthless varieties. So you see it pays to test new varieties, even though many of them prove of little value. It is for this reason that I advise testing the Margaret strawberry and other novelties that are catalogued here this year. The Margaret is a berry belonging to that class of strawberries that requires intelligent treatment. You know they say now that there are varieties for careless culture and then there are the "gentlemen" strawberries. Margaret is a gentleman strawberry and won't possibly do as well under neglect as Bubach; but under high culture and careful nursing a wonderful yield may be secured. We believe that the successful strawberry grower of the future must take flavor into consideration when selecting varieties, for competition is going to be keener and keener as the country gets older, and a person will refuse a basket of inferior flavored berries for a basket of fine flavored ones, just as he now selects large sized instead of the small sized berries. The time is coming when people will buy, not entirely with the eye, but with previous experience with the taste.

Among the newer varieties that we have fruited and seen in fruit this year, the Brandywine, Marshall and William Belt show great improvement. We have seen the fruit of Glen Mary and it appears to be valuable. The Enormous is much like Edgar Queen and we could see no improvement. Sunnyside was of no particular value. Eleanor seemed to be very early and valuable. Among the older varieties that did best, we mention Beeder Wood, Lovett, Haverland, Bubach, Splendid, Parker Earle, Eureka, Barton's Eclipse, Warfield, Edgar Queen and VanDeman. Atlantic, in some parts of the county, did well and sold for 20 to 25c. per quart, the highest price paid.

Among new raspberries, London is all that has been claimed for it. It is earlier than Cuthbert, firmer and more productive. It lasts fully as late. The plants are thornless, more stocky growers and hardier than Cuthbert. Columbian is the most valuable berry for home use and canning we have ever tried. This is because it is the most productive of any and is better flavored than Shaffer. No one will miss it if he spends money for Columbian or Loudon plants. Miller was a disappointment here and I still hold to Marlboro as the best early red raspberry. Cuthbert is still the best flavored and productive, when hardy enough. It brings the best price and sells the easiest of any berry we grow.

Among black caps, Palmer for first early is valuable; but the very best black cap raspberry, if you can have but one, is Hilborn. It is very early and large and enormously productive. The canes are the most vigorous of any and therefore resist disease best. The Caroline is only valuable for home use. Schaffer, Kansas and Gregg are valuable. Lucretia Dewberry and Japanese Wineberry are valuable as novelties and in particular places for their fruit, but here they are not grown for market.

Maxwell's early blackberry is valuable, but not hardy enough for New York without covering. Neither are Lovett, Kittaninny, Minnewaska and Lawton, all of which are valuable further south, but not hardy in this state. The best new berries are Eldorado and Ancient Briton, which last is really not new but much talked about lately. We still hold to Snyder, Taylor and Agawam for mainstays.

Among currants, the best varieties with us are Fay's Prolific, Cherry, Versailles, Red Dutch and White Grape. North Star is the most vigorous grower of all, but must be tried further to test its value for size and fruiting capacity.

Downing and Houghton are the standbys among gooseberries and probably will not be superceded. Keepsake and Red Jacket fruited for the first time and did finely.

Worden is the best grape here.

Strawberry-Raspberry, Mayberry and Buffalo Berry have not fruited here yet. The first and last are hardy, but Mayberry kills to the ground.

Rocky Mountain Cherry has fruited and I think is very valuable for culinary purposes where a black cherry is wanted.

BATTLES, Alabama, April 25th, 1906.

Vines came in good condition. A. D. TANKERSLEY.

PLANTS ARE NOT GENERALLY WORTH MORE THAN IS ASKED FOR THEM. SEE?

Strawberries.

For field culture, set in rows 1x5 feet, 8712 plants to the acre. For the garden, set in rows 1x4 feet, 10890 plants to the acre. From 200 to 1000 plants are required for a family, depending on the size of the family and the ability of the grower to secure a good crop. In growing for market it is best, with strawberries, for the beginner to start with a small patch and increase his plantings as his knowledge increases, rather than to set several acres before he knows how to care for them properly, and thus make a failure. If we can succeed in growing enough berries of the largest size and best quality for the family, it is safe to suppose that we can make a success of the business of growing for market, provided we can secure a good market. Along this line allow me to suggest that the home market is best unless the season is such in your section as to make your berries of especial importance to the New York market. For instance, when berries ripen in the south they are wanted in the northern cities because there are none to compete with them. When they ripen here in northern New York they are wanted in New York city because the other sections that supply that market are done shipping berries.

For cultural directions see Farmer's books advertised in this catalogue.

Add 20 cents per hundred for postage, if to be sent by mail. This is the cheapest way to send plants if the distance is great. We mail plants safely 5000 miles; 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1000 rates, respectively. Varieties marked (Imp.) require those marked (per) to be planted near them. Varieties marked (per) will bear alone.

NEW VARIETIES, INTRODUCED THIS YEAR.

MARGARET. (per.) This variety is a seedling of the Crawford, raised by John F. Beaver, the noted strawberry expert of Ohio, some seven years ago. It is probably the most promising variety for fancy growers ever produced. It has been fruited by Matthew Crawford four years, who speaks of it in the highest terms.

The plant is a strong grower, large, healthy, vigorous and very productive. The blossom is perfect; the berries are very large, attractive and beautiful in shape; the color is dark, glossy red; quality, extra.

Mr. E. C. Davis, of Mass., the most successful amateur grower of show berries in the world, who won the prizes offered for the largest berries grown of the Jessie and Timbrell varieties, speaks as follows of the Margaret: Report for 1895:

"Margaret was latest of all. Picking for market closed here June 27th, a week earlier than usual, on account of hot, dry weather, but we had Margarets July 4th fit to set before the gods. Five boxes of them were picked that day and every one of them seemed to be an exact copy of all the rest. Some of the

wealthy New York city boarders in Northampton were driving through my garden that day, and seeing these berries offered me \$5 for the five boxes, but they didn't get them. The berries measured almost exactly 1½ inches in diameter. Several were cut and measured at the dinner table that hardly varied one sixteenth of an inch from that measure, and all as perfect in shape as if turned in a lathe. Some of the first pickings were larger than these, four of them covering the bottom of an ordinary berry box. The Marshalls you sent me were in the next row and received precisely the same treatment, and they were simply nowhere compared with these. We shall have Margarets for dinner tomorrow (July 7th.) For quality I have rated them like this—Margaret, Annie Laurie, Wm. Belt. With ten for perfection, I would place none of them below nine for size, quality or productiveness. E. C. DAVIS.

Here is his report for 1896:

"I am having the best berries ever seen around here this season, with the Margaret almost out of sight of all others in beauty, quality and productiveness." July 16 he writes as follows:

FON DU LAC, Wisconsin, May 25th, 1896.

I received the Victoria Currants May 18th, in good condition, for which please accept my thanks. I will remember you with another order, and speak a good word for you to my friends.

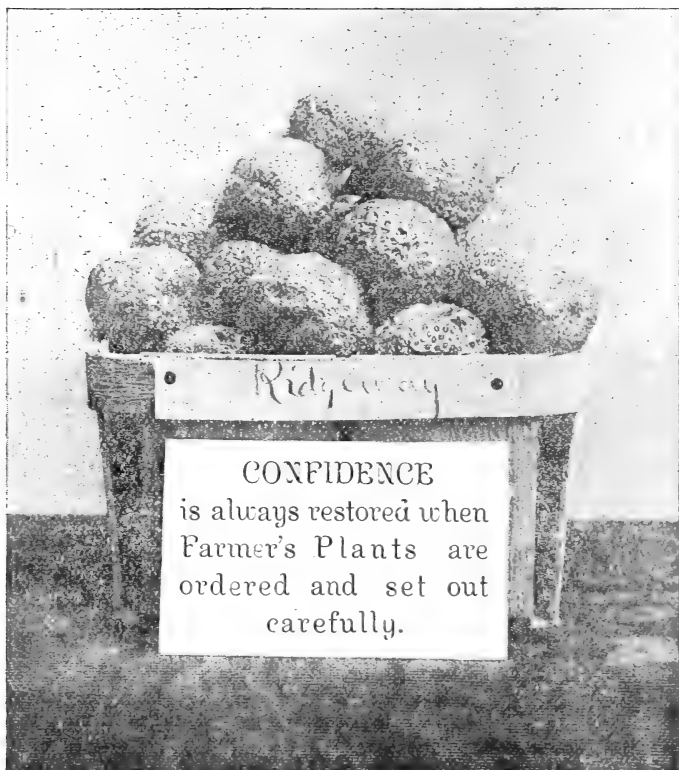
JOHN H. SHOULDER.

DO YOU READ THE REPORTS FROM YOUR STATE EXP. STATION?

"I send you, under separate cover, some prints of what the Margaret has done for me the past season. The berries were all grown in the same row, about sixty feet long, on level ground, with the same sun exposure excepting one end of the row, which was shaded by a tree and building after 4 P. M. The checked (X) ones all grew on one stem; that is, without any thinning out. The fruiting period of the row

The following Monday, the same row yielded four heaped baskets. I'm glad I don't know what the total yield was, for if I did and should tell it, people would say that I could leave Ananias and Sapphira in the shade. But it was simply immense, and I'll drop it there."

The prints alluded to were made by cutting a berry in two and laying one half on a sheet of paper for a few min-



covered, as you will see by the dates, 38 days, from June 1st to July 8th, inclusive. July 4th I picked eight baskets from the row, and with a few friends had an Independence Day dinner, christening it 'the feast of St. Margaret.'

utes, until it left its impression. The halves were then put together again and cut in two the other way and another impression made. This gives the exact length of the berry and two cross diameters. We wish it were possible

BURR, N. Y., October 7th, 1896.

Your little book on the strawberry has done me a world of good; never invested 25 cents better. If ever you write another, I want a first copy.

MRS. J. C. GRAY.

SOUTH LIVERMORE, Maine, March 25th, 1896.

☒ I got some nice nursery stock of you last year. Please send me price list of strawberries

S. G. SHURTLEFF.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE TO EARN MONEY GROWING BERRIES.

to show our readers these prints, that they might see the size of the Margaret when it is under the best culture. As this is out of the question we will tell something about them. There are in the lot, 80 prints, representing 40 berries; 20 of them were checked, showing the 10 berries that grew on one stem, with 8 others. We will speak of these 10 first. The smallest is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and the largest $3\frac{1}{2}$. The average length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The average width is 1 9-10 inches. Only two of the 40 berries fell below two inches in length; two were exactly 2 inches; and the 36 were from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. The average length of the 40 berries was 2 28-100 inches. Average length of the largest six berries, 3 16-100. Average width, 2 41-100.

When we consider that these prints were made on 38 consecutive days from one row 60 feet long, we are probably safe in saying that no other strawberry in this or any other country, ever made such a record.

Price of Margaret per dozen, \$2; per hundred, \$10.

RIDGEWAY. (per.) This new variety originated with M. H. Ridgeway, of Indiana, who describes it as follows:

"Plant large and stocky, possessing the ability to make a large number of strong, healthy plants. Large leaf, broad, heavy and dark green in color. Blossom perfect, a good pollenizer for pistillate varieties, as it remains in bloom for a long time; an ideal plant.

"Berry large to very large, the typical form nearly round, largest specimens broadly ovate, but always smooth. Color, bright glossy crimson, with golden seeds. Firm for so large a berry, and will stand shipping to distant market except in a very wet time. Quality as good as the best, an almost ideal berry and one that will command fancy prices on any market.

"History—This variety was produced at the Rocky Glen fruit farm several years ago, from seed of the Jersey Queen crossed with the Parker Earle, and has now been fruiting for five years. Each year during this time it has produced the largest and handsomest berries on the farm and has never shown any signs of disease and is the finest

growing variety on the farm. With the exception of being larger and heavier, the foliage is nearly identical with the Jersey Queen. It shows but little of its Parker Earle parentage except in the great quantities of fruit that it sets, but it has the advantage of the Parker Earle in being able to ripen perfectly all its fruit, and while the berries at the last of the season are not as large as the first, they are all perfect in form, color and quality."

E. S. Carman's report for 1895 in the Rural New Yorker on the Ridgeway, as tested at the experimental grounds of the Rural New Yorker:

"Ridgeway. (B). From M. H. Ridgeway, Indiana. He says the parentage is Parker Earle and Jersey Queen. June 5.—Shapely; medium as to firmness; medium red and excellent quality; plants vigorous; rather short peduncles; early. June 14.—Fine plants for a spring set; fine flavor; good form; promising. June 17.—It is the thriftiest of spring set plants; quality fine."

E. S. Carman's report for 1896:

"Ridgeway. (B). From M. H. Ridgeway, Indiana, April 1895. June 4.—Beginning to ripen; berries, large, rounded, oval in shape; white fleshed and of good quality, vines very thrifty and productive. June 6.—A few ripe; broadly heart shaped; excellent quality; scarlet color; firm for so large a berry. June 10.—Ripening in large quantities; the berries are now rather soft. This seems to be one of the most promising varieties among new strawberries."

Price of Ridgeway per dozen, \$2; per hundred, \$10.

SEAFORD. (per). This variety comes from Delaware, and nothing speaks more for it than that the introducers intend planting 10 acres to this variety alone next year. They describe it in glowing terms. It is a chance seedling discovered and saved by a farmer who was about to destroy it as a weed. The reward came in a berry of tremendous size and beauty, produced with an abundance that is simply astonishing. In a test made with Seaford and Bubach, side by side, the Seaford produced four times as many boxes as Bubach. The plants are very strong growers and produce fruit of the largest

JUNCTION CITY, Montana, May 11th, 1895.

The plants came all right in good shape. I am not much of a judge, but should say they are very nice plants. The Parker Earle looked as if they had just been dug.

W. M. RANDALL.

THE EARLIER YOU ORDER, THE BETTER FOR YOU.

size and regular in shape. The color is deep red, bright and glossy and the color reaches through the berry. The flavor is good and the flesh firm, making it a good shipper and a good seller. Assuredly a very promising variety from the description of its friends.

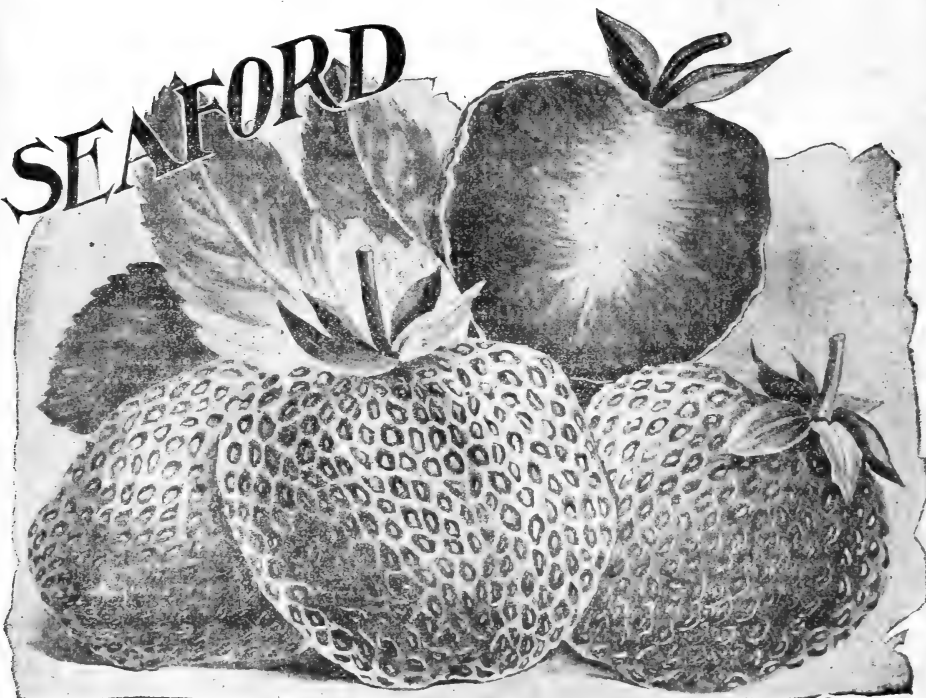
Price per dozen, \$2; 100, \$10.

We reserve the right to return money if the supply of plants is too limited.

JERSEY MARKET. (imp). It is described by its introducers as follows:

and of large but not mammoth size; being remarkably uniform in both size and color. They are above the average in firmness, of rich, delicious quality and ripe in mid-season. Plant of exceptionally strong, healthy habit and a heavy, reliable yielder under all conditions; blossoms pistillate. It is not what might be termed a 'fashionable or aristocratic berry, but a "strictly business" sort, one that everybody can depend on and not be disappointed.

Per dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.



"A practical berry for profit; an ideal market variety.

"It originated in New Jersey and has been fully tested by us. In a general way it is an improved Chas. Downing, resembling that old reliable and favorite variety in appearance, but is larger, somewhat firmer in texture and with large, abundant, clean foliage that has never been affected by rust or scald. The berries are bright crimson in color

STAR. A new variety from Ohio. Per dozen, \$2; per hundred, \$10.

CARRIE. (per). The originator describes it thus:

"A seedling of Haverland; has been thoroughly tested north, east, south, west. The Carrie is firmer, better color and better shipper, fully as productive."

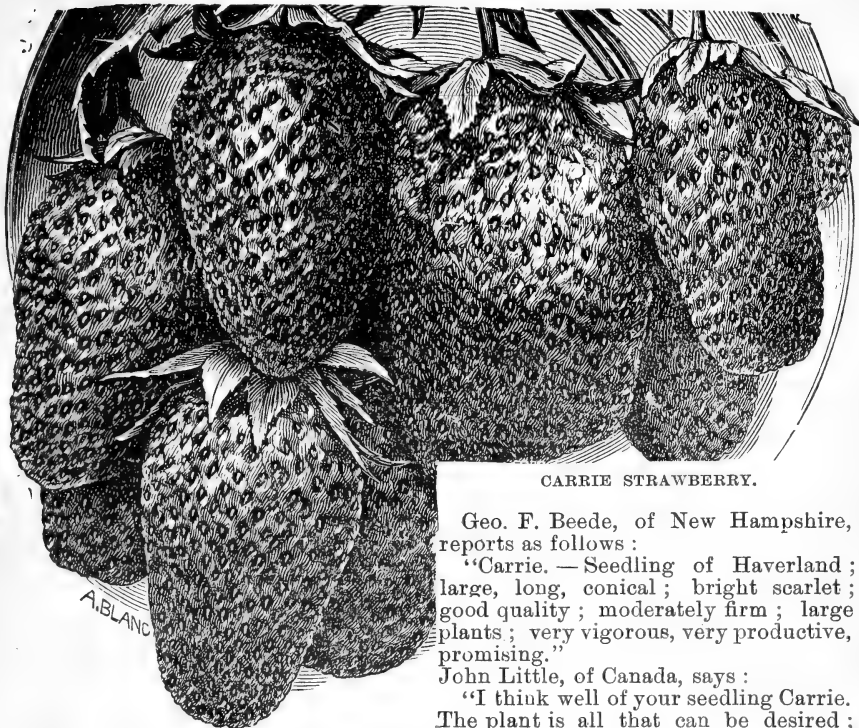
The following is the report of the Ohio Experiment Station, for 1896, by Prof. W. J. Green:

EAST DUMMERSTON, Vermont, April 29, 1895.

I write to thank you for these strawberry plants you were so kind as to send me, and which I received in fine condition.

J. A. MILLER.

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS AND WILL USE YOU WELL.



CARRIE STRAWBERRY.

Geo. F. Beede, of New Hampshire, reports as follows :

"Carrie. — Seedling of Haverland ; large, long, conical ; bright scarlet ; good quality ; moderately firm ; large plants ; very vigorous, very productive, promising."

John Little, of Canada, says :

"I think well of your seedling Carrie. The plant is all that can be desired ; free from rust or blight ; berries large and bright ; productive ; medium in ripening. It is well worth being introduced. If the fruit stems were not so long and a little stronger, it would be perfection itself. Where there is such a load of fruit it is impossible for the stems to hold them up."

All orders are filled from the headquarters in Virginia, and no one has a right to sell for less than \$2 per dozen in the spring and fall of 1897, and \$1 per dozen in the spring and fall of 1898. Send your orders to us and we will forward them to Virginia to be filled direct from the originator.

Price per dozen, \$2.00 ; \$12.00 per hundred.

EARLIEST. (per). The berry known by this name originated in Mis-

"Of new varieties about to be introduced, none pleases me better than Carrie. It resembles the Haverland, but is an improvement on that variety in size, color and firmness, and seems equal to it in prolificacy. If this judgment is correct, it will prove to be an exceedingly valuable variety and will displace the Haverland, for this variety is too soft and rather too light in color. It has the same fault of Haverland, long fruit stems, and the berries lie out in the row, and are liable to be trampled upon by the pickers. While this is a fault, it must be acknowledged that berries of this class are easily seen and more likely to be picked clean than those having short fruit stems. The price of plants will be almost prohibitive at first, but it will pay growers to keep close watch of Carrie."

My order, No. 2307, arrived in fine condition. I have them all set out and they are looking very well. None have died so far.
M. D. CAMPBELL.

I received the asparagus plants ordered of you in good condition, and they were very nice roots.
CLAYTON, N. Y., May 10th, 1896.
EMMETT WALT.

THERE MAY BE AS GOOD PLANTS AS OURS BUT NONE BETTER.

souri and, as its name implies, is the earliest berry in cultivation. A seedling of Michel's Early, it resembles the parent in plant and fruit, but is a little larger and fully twice as productive, so say the introducers.

Price per dozen, \$2; 100, \$10.

HALL'S FAVORITE. (per.) From Maryland. In Hall's Favorite we have a better berry than Bubach No. 5; perfect in blossom, earlier, larger in size through the season, a better carrier, is better quality than Bubach, by far, and as a grower the Bubach is no comparison; as productive, if not more so, fine color and a fine seller.

Per dozen, \$2; 100, \$10.

BETTER KNOWN VARIETIES.

MARSHALL. (per.) This is a variety of the Jessie type, very large and of the finest flavor. It is especially adapted for high culture. A failure under ordinary care, when given the careful nursing and attention it requires it responds in a wonderful way, producing a large crop of the largest sized specimens, which bring good prices on account of the unequalled flavor. The largest berries we ever saw were six quarts of this variety shown at our strawberry show in Oswego, June 19th, 1896.

Per dozen, 25c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

BRANDYWINE. (per.) This variety has been in fruit here for two years and we think well of it. It seems to be larger and better than Gandy and at the same time very vigorous and productive with ordinary care. It is described thus by the Rural New Yorker:

"Of immense size and fine quality; quite firm and shapely for so large a berry; foliage of the largest and thickest; entirely free of scald or blemish; heavy peduncles. The average size is as large as any raised, and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties. In general it is heart shaped, often broadly so, without neck. Its most pronounced irregularity inclines toward a Sharpless shape, occasionally as of two berries joined together."

This variety is now being generally planted for market by all commercial

growers. It bore 1650 quarts of berries on 1½ acres at one picking, on the grounds of the originator, Mr. Edward Ingram, of Pennsylvania.

Per dozen, 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$6.

WILLIAM BELT (per.) This variety is a very vigorous grower and the berries much resemble Bubach No. 5. It is considered, by those who know it well, superior to that variety in vigor



A YOUNG NURSERY-MAN.

and productiveness. Mr. Crawford is of the opinion that it is the best well tested variety that he has ever grown and he describes it thus: "The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. At the end of last year's drouth, early in November it was not surpassed for green, healthy appearance by any of over 100 varieties on my place. Its blossoms are perfect and it seems that each is followed by a berry. It is medium in ripening—neither very early nor very late. Its size is very large indeed. No other variety ever gave me

FON DU LAC, Wisconsin, May 4th, 1896.

I received the currant bushes May 2nd, in good condition, for which please accept my hearty thanks.

JOHN H. SHOULDER.

\$800 FROM SINGLE ACRES OF BERRIES IN THIS SECTION IN '96. WHEW!

so many immense berries. In picking twelve quarts from a matted row with good common culture, I selected thirty-seven that filled three quart baskets, and the other nine were all large. I have seen eight-inch berries on spring set plants within 10 weeks of planting. In form it is conical, rather long and quite uniform in shape, except that the first berry on a fruit stalk is sometimes misshapen, especially with high culture. The color is a brilliant, glossy red, as near perfection as ever seen in a berry. It ripens all over without green tips. The quality is good; better than is usually found in large berries.

The price per dozen is 50c.; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

GLEN MARY. (per). We are so favorably impressed with this variety that we shall plant it extensively for market as soon as the supply of plants will admit. We have fruited it here only on spring set plants but the originator sent us some of the fourth picking and we can say that they are a valuable berry and no one will regret planting it. The plants are strong growers, vigorous and healthy. On the originator's ground the past season, Glen Mary produced at the rate of 1280 quarts to the acre at one picking and 12000 quarts to the acre for the season. The test plot was $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. The original introducer says that if Crescents bring 5c. and Bubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c. per quart if size and quality cut any figure in the price. He offers \$100 in gold for 12 plants of any variety that is as large, as productive, and as good quality as the Glen Mary. The plants we offer we grow ourselves. The Rural New Yorker speaks as follows:

"Glen Mary—Received from E. T. Ingram, April, 1894. Imperfect bisexual, June 7th, 1895.—Largest ripe berries up to date. Good shape for so large a berry. June 9th.—Berries very large, firm enough for a near market, about the shape of Sharpless. June 11th.—Large to very large. June 14.—A large yielder of large berries of good

form, broad, heart-shaped, often widening at the tip, one of the most promising of our later trials. June 17.—Past its best. June 18.—Still bearing a good many berries which hold their size unusually well. June 21.—Still in bearing. Many of the berries are of the largest size."

John Little says:

"Glen Mary—Largest of all; dark, glossy, fairly firm, good quality, great bearer and evidently fine for market."

Geo. F. Beede says:

"It is a pleasure to speak well of Glen Mary, as it is such a productive variety of very large, fine looking fruit. It is more productive than Brandywine, Wm. Belt, Lovett or Cyclone."

Doz. \$1; 100 \$3.

CLYDE. (per). Originated by Dr. Stayman of Kansas, from seed of the Cyclone. It has been thoroughly tested and seems to be gaining popularity as it is better known. The plants are very vigorous and produce fruit in the greatest abundance. The berries are said to be as large as Bubach and a week earlier. The color of the berry is dark scarlet and firmer than Bubach. It was introduced at \$10 per dozen, but is now down where most of us can reach it.

S. H. Warren, of Massachusetts, speaks of it as follows:

"The Clyde is the best berry, new or old, that I have ever grown. The plant is perfection, and the berries are large and lots of them. They are of perfect form, conical, firm, of good, but not best quality. It has a strong staminate blossom, and I think that I can truthfully say that it will bear more fruit than any variety on earth. Every one who saw it was astonished. One man came 75 miles to see the Clyde, and said he felt paid for his journey."

E. B. Stevenson, of Ontario, Canada, says:

"Clyde is as large as Bubach and as productive as Haverland, one of the finest of berries. Second early, coming in after Michel, plant perfect, healthy, no sign of disease."

Doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50.

BROOKSVILLE, Kentucky, March 23, 1896.

I have your excellent book on culture and think a great deal of it.

J. H. WARE.

MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., June 5th, 1896.

Received the 300 Brandywine plants June 2nd in fine order. Thank you for the care you have taken in filling my order.

W. F. VANBENSCHOTEN.

SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR US TO YOUR FRIENDS.

MICHIGAN. (per). This variety has not fruited here but the plants are healthy and good growers. The introducer describes it thus:

The latest of all Strawberries and the best of all the late varieties. It is truly a superb sort and should be in every family garden. We have had it under trial since the season of 1891 and it has given us infinite satisfaction every year. It is not only a handsome, firm berry, equaling in size the Gandy, and of high quality, but it ripens from ten days to two weeks later than that superb variety—in fact when Gandy is at its best, Michigan begins to show color upon its first ripening berries. In form it is bluntly conic, exceptionally uniform in size and shape, and of bright crimson color. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, luxuriant foliage and exceedingly productive. Its extreme lateness in ripening, large size, immense productiveness and high quality render it of the highest value. It is a magnificent berry for the home garden and is unexcelled for canning by reason of its fine quality, firmness and ability to hold together. We purchased from the originator the entire stock and offered it last year for the first time.

Doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50.

ANNA KENNEDY. (imp). Not fruited here but a good grower, described as follows by Mr. Lovett, of New Jersey:

One of the most valuable of recent introductions and a seedling of our own produced by crossing Jersey Queen with a seedling descended from the finest varieties of the time. It was selected as the best among over three thousand seedlings and we have fruited it several years with immense success. The plant is extremely sturdy and vigorous with large foliage, clean and healthy. The fruit is truly wonderful in its smooth, regular form and beautiful appearance. Medium to large, globular, of intensely brilliant flame

color, very glossy, firm, rich and sweet in flavor. We have never yet found an ill-formed or coxcombed berry among them, but all are of perfect shape and marvelous beauty. Midseason.

Doz., 50c.; 100 \$2.50.

HUNN. (per). This variety was sent out by the Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station as a very valuable late variety. It has not fruited with us, but we can say that the plants appear all right. It originated by C. E. Hunn, formerly horticulturist at that place. We shall watch its fruiting with great interest. We have only a few plants to spare. Doz., \$1; 100, \$5.

BISMARCK. (per). This is a new variety originated by Jacob C. Bauer, the originator of the famous VanDeman strawberry. It is thus described by the originator:

Bismark, a seedling of Bubach No. 5, pollenized by VanDeman. Plant resembles Bubach in every way, but is more robust and stocky with the same ironclad foliage. Fruit produced in abundance, outyielding Bubach. Shape obtuse, conical, never coxcombed, the heaviest, most solid berry I have ever grown or handled. Color bright scarlet, no green tips, very firm, good flavor, season medium to very late, size larger than Bubach, excelling Mary, Timbrell, Beecher, Holland and Sharpless as grown here. Staminate blossom. Give it good, strong soil and be surprised and pleased with its immense crop of large, luscious berries.

Price of Bismark, Doz. 50c.; 100, \$3.

ELEANOR. (imp). A very fine appearing berry of good quality, early and desirable for market if productive enough, which last item I have not fully determined. The plants are very vigorous and of the Crescent type. We cannot say that it is earlier than Michel but the fruit is finer. Doz. 25c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$5.

NEW WOODSTOCK, N. Y., May 2nd, 1896.

We received the plants yesterday and they were in good condition. Thanks for your promptness. We are pleased with the plants, they are very fine. S. A. DUFFEE.

SALEM, Illinois, May 2nd, 1896.

The plants came to hand in good shape and they are very nice plants.

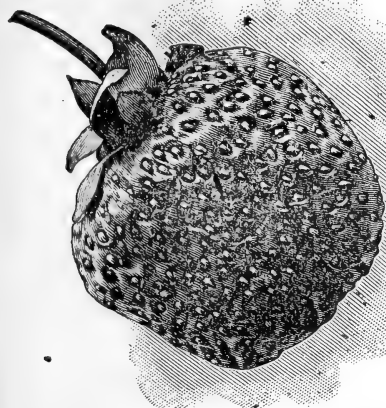
J. M. GREEN.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., June 8th, 1896.

Enclosed find postoffice order for \$7.05, balance due you on bill. Plants all received in good order. Yours truly, W. HUDSON.

A \$1 AGRICULTURAL PAPER FREE WITH ORDERS OF \$10 OR MORE

OTHER NEW VARIETIES.



BISEL STRAWBERRY.

	Doz.	100	1000
BRUNETTE.	30c	\$2 00	
BOUNCER	30c	1 50	
BISEL. (imp.)	25c	1 00	\$5 00
CYCLONE	25c	1 00	5 00
ENORMOUS. (imp)	25c	2 00	
GARDNER	25c	2 00	
GANDY BELLE	25c	1 00	5 00
HOLLAND	25c	2 00	
IVANHOE	25c	1 00	
MARY. (imp)	25c	1 00	
SUNNYSIDE. (imp)	25c	2 00	
SHUCKLESS	25c	1 00	
TENN. PROLIFIC	25c	1 00	5 00
H. W. BEECHER	25c	1 00	5 00
BELLE	25c	1 00	5 00
OCEAN CITY	50c	2 00	
BERLIN	50c	2 00	
PLOW CITY	1 00	5 00	
IDEAL	50c	3 00	
ORIOLE	50c	3 00	
PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND	50c	2 00	

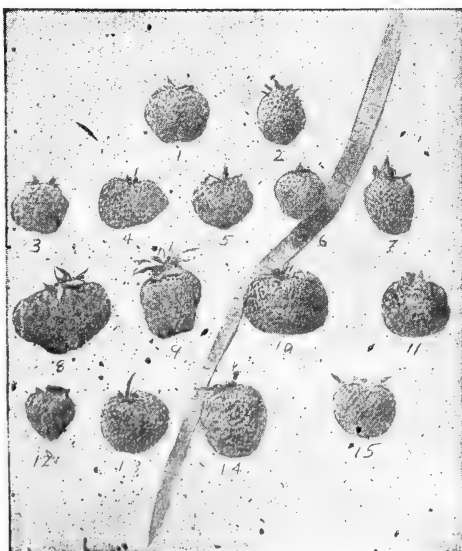
STANDARD VARIETIES.

It is in this list that the beginner had best select his varieties, trying only a few of the newer varieties, until he is better informed. By standard varieties I mean those that have been tested for many years and are now grown largely for commercial purposes. It is hard to say which varieties are most desirable when there are so many, but the following seem to be grown more largely for market than others, all over the United States.

MICHEL'S EARLY. (per). Originated in White county, Arkansas. Season very early and therefore much grown for early market and as a pollenizer for early pistillates like Barton's Eclipse, Haverland, Warfield and Crescent. The first berries are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, but dwindle rapidly in size. It is often troubled with mildew, more than some others, but this can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux, which will result in a larger yield of more attractive berries. Fruit is firm and ships well. We picked \$100 worth of berries from an acre, one year before Crescents had a picking.

Per dozen, 25c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$3.50.

BEEDER WOOD. (per). Originated in Iowa. Season, five minutes later than Michel's Early, and used to pollinize the same pistillates. First berries are about 1 and one-half inches in diameter and hold the size



1, Saunders; 2, Leader; 3, Lady Rusk; 4, Manchester
5, Warfield; 6, Van Deman; 7, Jessie; 8, Edgar Queen
9, Parker Earle; 10, Bubach; 11, Splendid; 12, Wilson
13, Beverly; 14, Ignatum; 15, Windsor Chief.]

OUR PLANTS ARE DUG AND SHIPPED SAME DAY. THEY GROW.

quite well until near the last. It is enormously productive, none more so and therefore is very desirable for home use and nearby markets. The berry is light scarlet and not very firm which prevents it being shipped, without ice, to any great distance. It is troubled with strawberry rust, but this may be held in check by the Bordeaux mixture. It is for us, the best early staminate. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.

BARTON. (imp.) This variety ripens a few days later than Michels. Early and produces an enormous crop of the finest berries. The shape is oblong like the Haverland, but larger and fully as attractive. Certainly market growers have overlooked the merits of the Barton. It was the most profitable variety we grew this year, selling in the local market several cents higher than any other kind. It is about the firmness of Haverland. Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$5.

HAVERLAND. (imp.) Origin Ohio. Ripens a few days later than Barton and continues to produce fruit late in the season. Possibly the most productive variety in cultivation. Much used in this section for shipping to N. Y. by ice car. Its fine color and attractive appearance make it very desirable for nearby and all markets where, in shipping, they don't have to be handled too much. It has a small hull and the berry is long, reminding us of a picture of one of Ferris' Hams advertised so much. Its productiveness, good size and attractive appearance should secure for it a place in every collection. Dozen 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.

WARFIELD. (imp.) This variety originated in Illinois and is much used in all parts of the country for canning on account of its rich color and for shipping because of its firmness. It requires rich soil and plenty of moisture and when you get its environments all right, it is hard to beat it. The plants are small and mat the ground closely, hence should be thinned for best results. The berries ripen a little later than Haverland and sell well in market on account of the dark, glossy

appearance. It is the ideal berry for canning and distant shipping. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

LOVETT. (per.) This variety originated in Kentucky. Season medium in ripening and therefore desirable for fertilizing, Barton, Haverland, Warfield, Bubach, Crescent and Edgar Queen. It is a long, dark colored, firm berry often misshapen at the first picking, but grows more regular towards the close of the season. This and Warfield will go well together for canning or distant markets. Much used as a pollenizer of Haverland in this section. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

BUBACH. (imp.) This variety originated in Ill.; midseason in ripening. It is more largely grown in U. S. where a large berry is wanted than any other, but with me it is inferior in value to Barton and some others. It ripens neither very early like Barton or late like Edgar Queen and Eureka and being no larger, I think will not average to command as good prices because it comes in the glut of the season. It is a grand berry; however, and marks an epoch in strawberry culture, being the first great strawberry introduced that was at once so large and productive. The size is immense and though irregular and misshapen commands the best prices of its season. The plants are healthy and productive with good care. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

SPLENDID (per.) Origin Illinois. Season medium. Enormously productive of berries that are good size and hold their size well to the close of the season. This is a rough and ready strawberry bearing large crops under neglect, and probably we could express our opinion of it no better than to say we have more acreage to this variety than any other. The plants are extremely vigorous, covering the ground with plants and runners which act as a mulch and this and the extra long roots enable them to pass through the winter with no injury when other feeble growers are heaved out and killed. A strong staminate, it is very desirable to

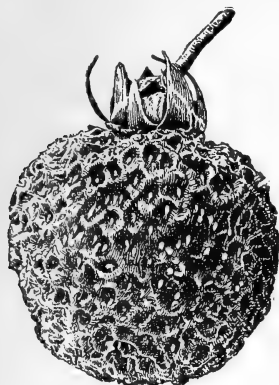
The plants ordered of you came this evening and the strawberry plants were the finest I ever received and came in fine condition. Thanks for liberal count.

WESTHAMPTON, Mass., April 30th.

ORVILLE FLINT.

IT'S SO IF YOU SEE IT IN FARMER'S CATALOGUE.

plant beside the Bubach and other pistillates imparting good color and firmness with regularity, to their fruit. The fruit is regular in shape, even, averages large, and is very beautiful when picked in the baskets. Its firmness makes it a desirable variety for



shipping. You can see a patch of Splendid farther than any other variety on account of its foliage, dark and glossy, glistening in the sun. Probably the most vigorous and free of diseases of any variety we grow. The best authorities all agree that Splendid is well named. We have an immense stock and can quote lower prices where patrons wish to plant largely. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

JESSIE. (per.) Origin Wisconsin. Season medium. Not a success on most soils. It requires strong, clay soil and the best of care to produce paying results. The fruit is very large at first but does not hold well in size. It is very high flavored and is our favorite above all for the table. Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$5.

CRESENT. (imp.) Origin Connecticut. Season medium. The old standby is still grown where nothing but "berries" regardless of size and quality are wanted. It is plenty good enough till some of your competitors bring into the market larger and finer varieties, then you must take a back seat. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

BURT. (per.) Origin New York. Season medium to late. Much used

to fertilize Crescent, Eureka, Edgar Queen and other medium late pistillates. On dry soil it produces a large crop of small light colored berries. On low wet soils the fruit is large and finer in appearance. The quality is very poor and it should be grown only as a pollinizer or where "berries" and lots of them are wanted. [Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

WILSON. (per.) Origin Albany, N. Y. Season medium. We have in this a relic of by-gone days. It still produces with us a good crop of berries that are dark colored, firm and regular in shape. We cannot recommend it to the progressive grower. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

EDGAR QUEEN. (imp.) Origin Illinois. Season medium to very late. This variety has always been a great favorite with us because of its size, appearance and season. The plants are very vigorous and cover the ground with foliage. They blossom rather early for so late a berry and some such berry as Splendid, Lovett or Burt must be used to pollinate them. The fruit is of the very largest size and holds the size quite well for so prolific a berry. It is bright, glossy scarlet and attracts the greatest attention when offered for sale. I think it fully equal to Haverland in productiveness and these two varieties are largely grown here for shipment to the large markets. The largest berry that we sent to the World's Fair was of this variety. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

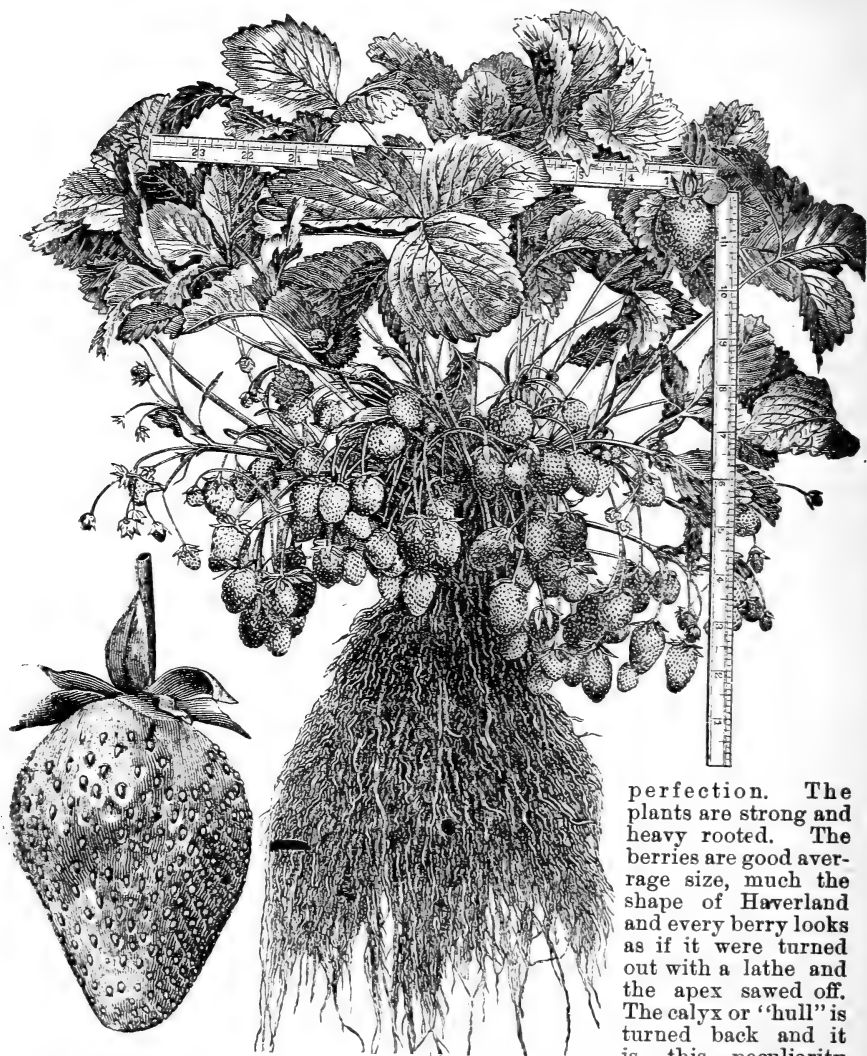
EUREKA. (imp.) Origin Ohio. Season very late. This is a very desirable variety for market purposes, being very large, attractive and firm. The plants are very vigorous and productive. We have always grown this variety for the New York market and with great success. It begins to ripen when most varieties are gone and therefore brings good prices. It is hard to say which is more valuable, Eureka or Edgar Queen. They are equally productive and handsome. The Eureka is firmer than the Edgar Queen and possibly better for long shipment. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.

MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., June 1st, 1896.

The 200 Marshall and 12 Michigan plants were received in fine order, and the plants are very fine, large, strong ones.

W. F. VANBENSCHOTEN.

WE HAVE NICE TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.



perfection. The plants are strong and heavy rooted. The berries are good average size, much the shape of Haverland and every berry looks as if it were turned out with a lathe and the apex sawed off. The calyx or 'hull' is turned back and it is this peculiarity

PARKER EARLE. (per.) Origin Texas. Season very late. If we could grow but one variety, it would be this. But it does not do as well on all soils as ours. Our soil is stony with hardpan bottom which holds the moisture and makes the ideal soil for the Parker Earle. On lighter soils not rich or moist enough, it is said to fail in bringing all the fruit it sets through to

that makes it such a favorite with the housewife who has to hull them. Four quarts of the Parker Earle can be hulled as easily as one quart of the Wilson. We have grown it with the highest culture at the rate of 13200 qts. to the acre and they sold for 10c. per quart. So you see this is over \$1000 to the acre. Plants of this variety are always scarce, because they do not in-

BELLEVILLE, New Jersey, April.
The Michel Early and Parker Earle plants arrived in good order.

C. VANHOUTEN.

TEST THE NEW VARIETIES AND KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES.

crease rapidly, and therefore patrons should beware of "cheap plants" which come from old and diseased beds. The Parker Earle is very susceptible to mildew, like Michel's, and therefore beware of plants from old beds that have borne fruit. Doz. 30c.; 100 \$1; 1000 \$6.

ATLANTIC. (per). Origin N. J. Season very late. Evidently a seedling of the Wilson which takes from the parent rich, glossy, dark color and firmness and large size from some other source. The berries are so firm, of such beautiful appearance and ripen so late that they bring the very highest price in market. It is a great favorite with many growers in this county who give it the right kind of soil and the right kind of culture, but with the great majority of us it is unproductive and, therefore, not profitable. Where it succeeds it pays well, as day after day they sold for 20 to 25c. per quart for shipment to New York, while other varieties could not near reach those figures. The berry is long and tapering, much the shape of Lovett. The supply of genuine plants is very limited. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

TIMBRELL. (imp). Origin N. Y. Season late. Very desirable for home use and markets where quality is appreciated. But it must be quality and not appearance, for the berry is dark, mottled and unsightly to casual observ-

ers. It is not a success for general market nor does it produce well on some soils, seeming, like Jessie, to prefer clayish soils and high culture. But when you eat a Timbrell, you want more. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

LADY THOMPSON. (per). Origin N. C., where it is said to be very valuable for shipping to northern markets. It is early down there but late up here, showing how varieties differ in season as well as in other respects when changed around. It is light colored, glossy and rather soft here and not very productive. This seems to be a characteristic of all varieties originating in the south Atlantic coast. They do not succeed at the north. Our southern friends should try Lady Thompson.

Dozen, 25c; 10, 75c; 1000, \$5.

VAN DEMAN. Origin Arkansas. Ripens with Michels and is firmer and a better berry on strong rich soils but liable to blight and mildew if not sprayed.

Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.

SWINDLE. (per). Very late and valuable for rough and ready culture. Dosen, 25c.

Greenville, Enhance, Princeton Chief, Chas. Downing, Miami. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c.

Raspberries.

The raspberry delights in a well drained rather light soil and will not do well on low wet soils without drainage. The red varieties should be set in rows six feet apart and one foot in the row, where you have plenty of plants, and about three feet apart in the row where the plants are scarce. Thus it takes either 2500 or 7000 plants to the acre, depending on the distance apart you set them. We set them close because we have plenty of plants and thus get a continuous fruiting row quicker than we would to set farther apart. Set black-caps in rows one to three feet apart and have the rows seven feet apart. Thus it takes either 2000 or 6000 plants. Prepare the ground thoroughly and plow furrows one foot deep where the rows are to be, setting the plants in the furrow in a straight line so in cultivating you can get up close to the plants. A hill of potatoes, beans or some other vegetable may be planted between the plants in the row and also a row of these crops planted between the rows of raspberries the first year. Give clean culture and pinch back the canes when one foot high, which causes the bush to branch and grow stocky like a tree. The second year mulch with straw around the bushes and cultivate the middles to keep down weeds and the ground moist. Pinch the canes back when two feet high this and following years; and cut the laterals back early in the spring before fruiting. This rigid pruning makes the fruit larger. Remove dead canes after fruiting

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 11th, 1896.

I received the berry bushes to-day and am very much pleased with them.

WALTER J. RICHARDS.

YOUR FAMILY WILL EAT \$100 TO \$200 OF FRUIT IF YOU GROW IT.

and maintain level culture. About 200 to 500 plants should be set for an ordinary family supply of the different varieties. Add 5c. per dozen; 50c. per 100 if to be sent by mail.

MILLER. This new berry comes from Delaware and the introducers speak well of it, claiming the following six points of superiority: 1st, Ripens with the earliest. 2nd, Productiveness equal to any. 3rd, Has no equal as a shipper. 4th, Perfectly hardy. 5th, Quality unsurpassed. 6th, Attractive color.

It has fruited here once and does not show any particular value. We must say, however, that it has good endorsement from others.

Dozen, 45c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

MARLBORO. This is the best very early red raspberry that we have fruited. It is very firm, attractive, large and productive. The canes are dwarfish and require good culture and rich soil.

Dozen, 35c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$12.

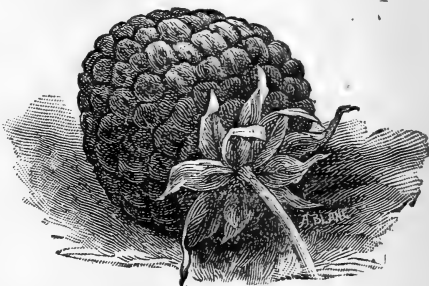
CUTHBERT. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Cuthbert raspberry. It is a vigorous grower and productive when not winter killed. This does not often happen when the field is kept clean and well cultivated. When neglected the canes grow sprawling and easily winter kill. It should be pinched back and carefully trained and cultivated; cutting off all young plants that spring up outside the hill as you would weeds. The fruit is very large and of the finest quality, selling for high prices when others are a drug.

Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC
An early raspberry of the Miller type.
Dozen, 25c.

LOUDON. (New) This is the best raspberry for market of the red kinds that we have ever fruited. The canes are dwarfish and resemble the old Turner in growth, being almost thornless. They are strong and stocky, thus abundantly able to bear the great load of fruit. The berries are of the largest size, some nearly one inch in diameter and produced in the greatest abundance. The color is like Cuthbert and Marlboro and in firmness they equal Marlboro

and surpass Cuthbert. It is probably the best shipping red raspberry extant. The flavor is equal to Marlboro but not to Cuthbert. It is the hardiest red



raspberry we have and the most productive. Mr. E. S. Carman, the editor of Rural New Yorker says: "Louden is the coming market red raspberry." Price of Louden is reduced to 10c. each, dozen, \$1; 100, \$5.

Black Raspberries.

PALMER. This variety shows ripe fruit earlier than any other on our place. The plants are good growers and they bear well. The berries are fair size and sell well because of their earliness. Not affected with anthracnose.

Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

HILBORN. While Palmer is a few days, possibly a week earlier, Hilborn is so much larger and more attractive that if we were to plant but one blackcap it would be Hilborn. We have three acres of this one variety, which shows what we think of it. The canes are the largest and most vigorous of any and not affected with disease in any form. The berries are the largest and most attractive of any, being even larger with us than Gregg. It ripens its crop in a short time early in the season and brings the best prices. No other variety of blackcap ever tested by us could come within a gun shot of this variety. We have such a large stock of plants, sixty thousand, that we place the price within the reach of all.

Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

MOHAWK, Ontario, June 16th, 1896.

I received the strawberry plants on the 6th in good order. Plants and packing A-1.
Thank you for filling my very late order in such a satisfactory way. H. J. BRYAN.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR. 68 VARIETIES, MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

KANSAS. We have tested this variety beside the above and also others and can see nothing in it very superior. We have a large stock of plants and we hope that it does better elsewhere, so we can dispose of them.

Dozen, 25c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

GREGG. This is the old standby. It is very late and desirable on that account. The fruit is large, firm and has a bloom making it very pretty. Canes not as hardy as any of the preceding.

Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

mences ripening about the time of the Gregg, is more abundant and continues in bearing for three or four weeks, by which time the new canes begin to fruit and continue until checked by frost." Above is originator's description. We have not tested it.

Dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50.

Purple Raspberries.

SCHAFFER. The Schaffer is a raspberry that propagates like the blackcaps but has a purple color arising



HILBORN BLACK RASPBERRY.

MILLS. A new raspberry of great merit.

Dozen, \$1; 100, \$3.

GAULT. This is a perpetual bearing raspberry. "The first crop com-

ing, no doubt, from its being a cross of some red and black raspberry. The color is against it for market purposes but for canning it does not injure it. The canes are good growers and will grow twelve to fifteen feet long if un-

LYONS, N. Y., April 29th, 1896,

I received the strawberry plants in the very best of condition.

BENJAMIN BRADLEY.

DON'T BE BASHFUL TO ASK US INFORMATION BY LETTER.

restricted. They are generally hardy and very productive. When other berries, like Cuthbert, do not hinder Schaffers may be sold for fresh use, but its poor color and flavor hinder its sale when people can get Cuthberts. It pays to grow it, however, because the market is never fully supplied with Cuthberts. It is wonderfully productive and long in season.

Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

COLUMBIAN. This is also a purple variety of raspberry, surpassing the above in vigor, hardiness and pro-

if they have been ripe a week. It is probably the best berry for canning that has ever been introduced and especially desirable for home use where but one variety can be grown. We have plants one year old on our place that are one inch in diameter. They grow like trees and bear like everything. The only feature against it is the dark color, but even this does not prevent people buying them when once they see that it is superior in flavor to Schaffer. The original bush shown in the engraving was trained inside of four stakes and bore a bushel of fruit in one season.

The man who does not plant this variety will miss a good thing. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

CAROLINE YELLOW RASPBERRY is desirable for home use and when mixed with Columbian for canning or fresh use makes a pleasing effect. It is too delicate and soft for market. There is no raspberry more productive on our place. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$2.

GOLDEN QUEEN. An albino of the Cuthbert and very desirable. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.

KING (\$5000) RED RASPBERRY. The King raspberry originated with Mr. Thompson, in Ohio, about eight years ago. It is a very early berry, ripening one week ahead of Palmer and sells for the best prices. The past season it sold from eight to twenty cents per pint in the city markets. It is claimed to be the brightest and most beautiful berry ever put out. The canes are vigorous and productive. Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, says: "The King Raspberry is fine indeed. Large, firm, beautiful color and prolific. It is far ahead of Loudon or Miller here." S. B. Green, of the Minnesota Station, says:



ductiveness. The berries are firmer, of the red raspberry shape and better flavored. While Schaffer will drop off when over-ripe or during storms, the Columbian will stay on till picked every time. "A vigorous healthy plant, producing a good crop of large, bright red, rather firm berries. Season a little earlier than Cuthbert. Very promising." T. Lyon, of Michigan Experiment

NEW WOODSTOCK, N. Y., June 2nd, 1896.

Many thanks for the seeds. The strawberry plants purchased of you are doing well, I think, for the season. S. A. DUFFEE.

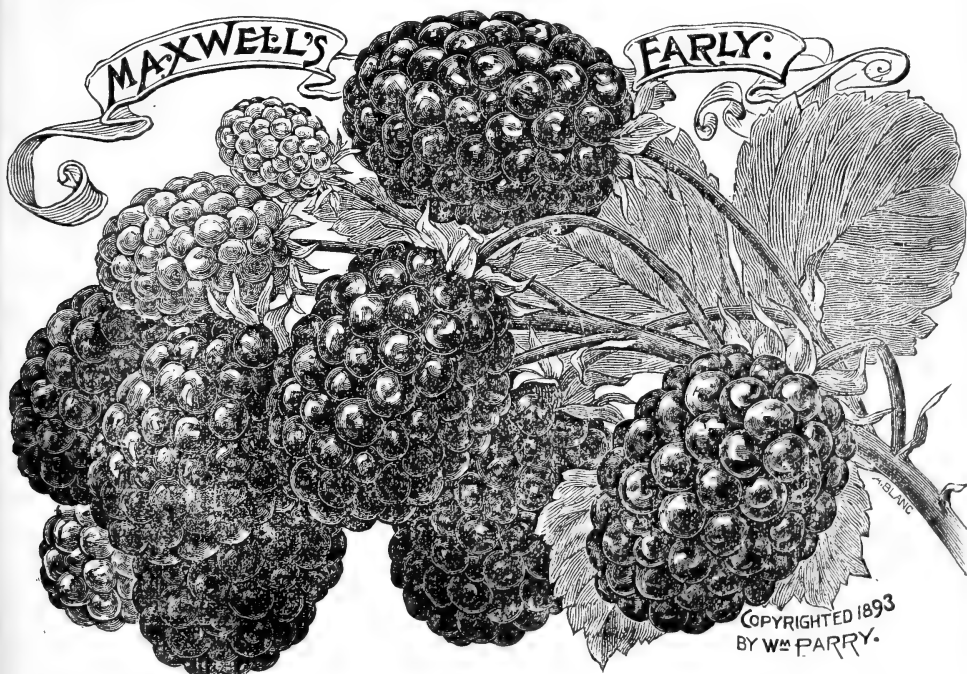
SPLENDID, EUREKA, HAVERLAND, BEEDER WOOD, WARFIELD, ARE LEADERS.

Station, says: "I am very favorably impressed as to the vigor, color, size and productiveness of the King Raspberry." J. T. Lovett says: "The King is, I believe, the most valuable red raspberry that has yet appeared." W. W. Farnsworth says: "It is a good

grower, early, bright, firm, productive and not inclined to crumble. I picked a few ripe berries from it June 7th, a full week ahead of Palmer." The price will remain the same for two years. Dozen, \$3; 100, \$20.

Blackberries.

Require much the same soil as raspberries. Set in rows eight feet apart and one to three feet apart in the row. Thus it takes from two to five thousand for an acre. Cultivate and prune much the same way as raspberries. Shave off all suckers that spring up between the rows with the hoe and keep the plants in hills or a narrow continuous row. Mulch with straw or some coarse material during fruiting season to keep the soil moist. Add 5c. per dozen, 50c. per 100, if to be sent by mail. Blackberry plants are so hard to dig that the price is somewhat greater than raspberries.



MAXWELL'S EARLY. A semi-trailing variety which seems to be very valuable for latitudes where it will endure the winters. It may be easily covered in any climate and will reward the grower with a large crop of the

very largest berries, that will sell in preference to any we have ever fruited. It ripens here the earliest of all, with Early Harvest and is the largest blackberry we have ever seen, even larger than Erie.

Dozen, 50c; 100, \$2.

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., May 21st.

Please to pardon an oversight in my not acknowledging the receipt of the premium plants. We planted them and I am happy to say all are alive except two, and are fine large plants. We had also a taste of the fruit. Accept our thanks for same. IDA M. SALMOND.

DETROIT, Mich., April 26th.

The plants sent me by express as per order (No. 1810) were duly received in good condition and I beg pardon for not having informed you to that effect ere this. Very truly,

HENRY KEMP.

SEND US NAMES OF PEOPLE WHO NEED PLANTS IN YOUR SECTION.

LOVETT'S BEST. 15c. each; doz., 75c; 100, \$2.50.

ERIE. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$2.50.

MINNEWASKE. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.

LAWTON. The old favorite is very valuable when hardy enough. It will repay covering on account of its large size and productiveness.

Dozen, 45c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

KITTATINNY. Still planted in localities south of our state where a berry of large size and good quality is wanted for home use or market. Too tender for northern New York.

Dozen, 45c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

Hardy Blackberries.

SNYDER. This is a very hardy variety, now more grown than any other in United States for home use and market. The canes are upright in habit, stocky and abundantly able to bear the immense load of fruit. The berries are medium sized as ordinarily grown, but can be increased to large size by proper pruning of the bush. We

have two acres of them and a large supply of plants.

Doz. 45c.; 100 \$1.50; 1000 \$10.

TAYLOR. While Snyder is our hardiest early berry, Taylor is the hardiest late berry. The canes are vigorous and may be detected by the peculiarly yellowish green color. The fruit, which is produced in great quantity, is oblong in shape, glossy black and of the very finest quality. It is very desirable for home use or market. We have an immense stock of plants. Doz. 45c.; 100 \$1.50; 1000 \$10.

AGAWAM. The sweet Blackberry is hardy, productive and very desirable for home use or market. Ripens mid-season. Same price.

WESTERN TRIUMPH. Same price.

ANCIENT BRITON. Doz. 50c.; 100 \$2.50.

ELDORADO. Doz. \$1; 100 \$3.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS. Doz. 45c.; 100 \$2.50.

STONES HARDY. Doz. 45c.; 100 \$1.50; 1000 \$10.

Currants.

Currants and Gooseberries require very rich, strong soil and plenty of moisture. If possible plant on clay loam that has been highly enriched with stable manure and ashes, or some potash salt. Set in rows three by five feet. thus it takes 2904 plants to the acre. Give clean culture, and mulch during the fruiting season with straw. Cut off two-thirds of the new growth in the fall of each year to make the bush stocky and develop the short knotty joints on which are borne the large crops of fruit. If you allow weeds and grass to grow around them and neglect pruning, currants will be a failure in quantity and quality of fruit. We spread a shovelful of manure and a quart of ashes around the bushes every fall, in November, and have wonderful success with Currants and Gooseberries.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Will grow and do well on lighter soils than most varieties. The bush is stocky and enormously productive of the largest fruit. The Fay Currants we sold this year were a wonder to everybody. It is the largest and most productive currant we have ever tested.

RED CROSS. This new currant was purchased of Jacob Moore, the originator of Moore's Diamond and Brighton Grapes, Bartlett-Seckel Pear and many other fruits, for \$1,250 cash. We have eaten the fruit and can say it is all right. Mr. Moore is a gentleman of honor and would not let a worthless

novelty go out from his place. The Geneva, (N. Y.) experiment station speaks as follows:

"Fruit of Red Cross large size; stem long between cane and bunch; fruit a shade darker than Fay, but lighter than Cherry; averaging larger than Fay; clusters longer than Cherry. The pulp is very mild and sub-acid for a red currant, being less sprightly than either Fay or Cherry. Judging from what I have seen of it so far, I think it is a valuable fruit."—L. L. VanSlyke, Acting Director.

Price of Red Cross, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

KEARNEY, N. J., May 8th.

I received by mail my order, No. 1854. The plants were all in good order and I am much pleased with them.

HARRY J. BENNETT.

INDEPENDENCE, Kansas, May 3rd.

The strawberry plants (Order No. 1860) was received in good condition and are set out.

WATSON STEWART.

THAT HILBORN RASPBERRY IS A HUSTLER AND GETS THERE EVERY TIME.



NORTH STAR. This variety is claimed by its friends to be the hardiest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the sweetest and best currant grown. We can speak well for its vigor and productiveness, but cannot say as to its size. It seems to be smaller than the largest. Where currants fail in vigor it would be well to try North Star as it is the most vigorous grower we have. 15c. each; dozen \$1.50; 100 \$10.

POMONA.(new). 35c.each; doz , \$3.50

CRANDALL. The only black currant worth growing. Large as cherries, smooth and good for making pies. Must be picked separately as the whole stem does not ripen at once 25c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

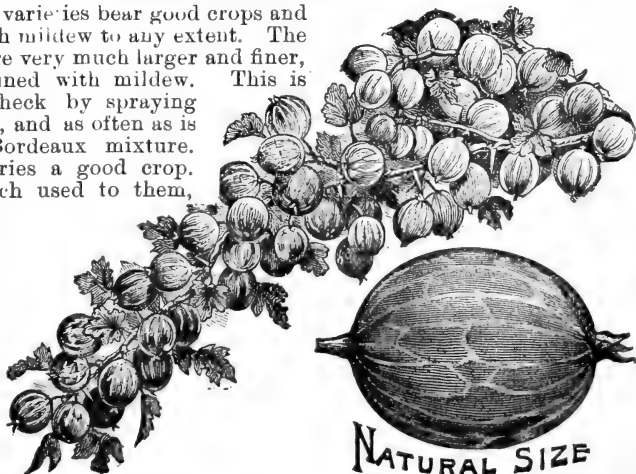
WHITE GRAPE. The sweetest and most desirable currant for fresh table use, but does not sell so well as red varieties on account of color. People want the color red in all fruits. Price of Fay, White Grape, Red Dutch, Cherry and Versailles, 60c. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100 for one year, and 75c. per doz.; \$5 per 100 for two years. Parties wanting large lots will be quoted special prices.

CURRENT CUTTINGS. Cut early in autumn and well calloused for spring planting. North Star and Fay, doz. 25c.; 100, \$1; 1000 \$5. Mixed varieties (all valuable), postpaid, doz. 20c.; 100 75c.; 1000 \$4.

Gooseberries.

The American varieties bear good crops and are not affected with mildew to any extent. The English varieties are very much larger and finer, but are often ruined with mildew. This is readily held in check by spraying early in the spring, and as often as is necessary, with Bordeaux mixture. We find gooseberries a good crop. People are not much used to them, but a taste can be readily cultivated to like them. We sell them for 10c. per quart at retail in Pulaski.

HOUGHTON. A pale red variety, very productive but rather small. This and Downing are the most grown



NATURAL SIZE

HYDE PARK, Vt., May 29th.
I received the plants all right and in good shape. The plants looked nice and fresh.

PHILIP E. LaPAGE.

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, March 8th.
The plants were received in good condition, all grew and increased wonderfully.

MRS. A. M. GRANT.

WE BELIEVE IN THE FREE AND UNLIMITED PLANTING OF GOOD FRUITS.

of any in American gardens. 2 years doz. \$1; 100 \$3.50.

DOWNING. Larger and fully as prolific as Houghton. The color is light green when ripe. We consider it the most valuable American variety. Doz. \$1.50; 100 \$6.

RED JACKET. Claimed by the introducer to be mildew proof, as large as the largest. Berry smooth, very prolific and hardy. Quality best. Foliage has never mildewed. We have fruited it and think well of it. 30c. each; doz. \$2.

PEARL. The introducer claims it to be the most prolific gooseberry grown. An improvement on the Downing. On one bush he estimated that there were 2500 berries. It averaged 8 berries to the inch of wood. 50c. each; doz. \$5.

COLUMBUS. A new yellow variety, very prolific, free from mildew and

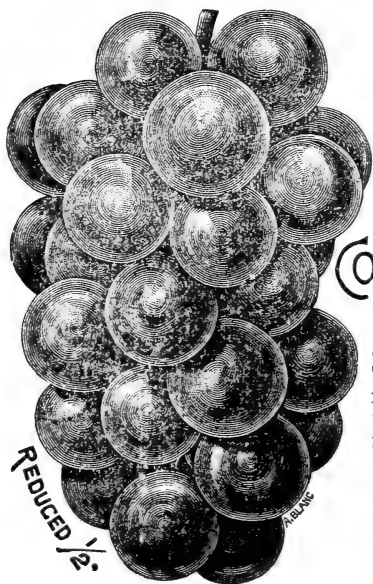
said to have larger fruit than Industry. 50c. each; \$5 dozen.

CHAUTAUQUA. A supposed cross of the English and American varieties. Not subject to mildew as English sorts. Bush stout and vigorous; foliage large, glossy, dark green; berries large, often 1 to 1½ inches long. Color, pale yellow; sweet. Very productive. 1 year \$1; 2 years \$1.50 each.

KEEPSAKE. This variety bore a good crop with us and did not mildew, although it is English. The fruit is very large, green, and of the best flavor. It was no trouble to get several cents more per quart for this. Each 25c.; dozen \$2.

LANCASHIRE LAD and INDUSTRY same price. The prices given are for 2 year old plants, which are the best to buy. If smaller plants are wanted we can supply them.

Grapes.



COLUMBIAN GRAPE

This fruit requires well drained soil anywhere, and in the north they must be put on upland sloping to the south and the east. Every farmer should have 25 to 100 vines. There is nothing so health-giving. They follow closely after small fruits and save many a doctor's bill.

Where it is convenient allow them to run over buildings, fences and unsightly objects. The great secret of success in growing grapes is in knowing how to trim them. Many a vine through the country now running wild might be made fruitful by proper trimming. Our plan of growing grapes is as follows: Select one or two year vines and set them in furrows one foot deep and eight feet apart. Plant the vines 10 feet apart in the furrow. Put a little surface soil in the bottom, spread roots out both ways so as to run parallel with the rows and cover with fine loose soil, filling in

the furrow. Keep the soil loose and open and do not plow deep enough to injure the roots in cultivation. Use plenty of fertilizers rich in potash. There are various methods of training the vine, but probably the following is the most simple and easy: Allow only one cane to grow the first year, rub off all the other

BYNUM, Indiana, May 19th.
I received the strawberry plants in fine condition and I set them out one week ago and every plant is living. GEO. W. HAWKINS.


BARNETT, Vt., June 3rd.
The strawberry plants came to hand and were just what I wanted and were nice ones. THOS. GILFILLAN.

THERE IS MONEY IN FRUIT GROWING FOR LOCAL MARKETS.

buds. In the fall raise this cane up the top wire and cut off all cane above the wire, lay the cane down and cover it with some coarse litter. In the spring, tie this cane to the upper wire, so it will stand perpendicular. Allow two buds to grow at the top and rub off all the remaining buds below. These buds are to produce the canes which are to be tied to the upper wire the next spring in a horizontal position. They are cut back in the fall to four feet, and if the climate is severe, all is taken from the wire and laid down. In the spring the whole vine is put up and tied to the wire. The vine now is in the shape of a letter "T." From all along the horizontal canes, the buds produce canes that bear the fruit. These little canes are cut back close to the horizontal canes each fall, leaving little spurs with about three buds each. From these spurs grow more green canes which bear the crop of fruit. The advantage of this method over the old is that there need be no summer tying of the green and growing canes. By the old method we attached the old canes to the lower wire, and as they grew we tied the green canes, which bear the fruit, to the upper wire. There need be no trouble in trimming a grape if one understands the principle. Many people trim too little; others trim so severely that they remove all the bearing wood. Grapes are borne on green wood that grows the same season from wood that grew the year before. So in trimming, be sure to leave on some of the last year's growth. If you leave on too much or too little the results are about the same—you get wood and no fruit. When your canes get old and unfruitful, encourage new canes to grow from the root to replace them. We think grapes still pay to grow for local market. We picked \$50 worth from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of Worden's in 1896 and they bear every year. If confined to one variety it would be Worden. For a collection we would add Concord, Green Mountain, Diamond, Niagara and Delaware. The Columbian is well spoken of, not only for a table grape, but for making raisins. The Campbell's Early is claimed to be the best of the earliest grapes. The Moyer, Early Ohio, Woodruff, Red, Colerian and Eaton are well spoken of.

Grape vines will be mailed at single and dozen rates free of postage. Orders for 100 or more will be sent by express, except to the far west, when we will quote exact postage for any number. Write for special prices on large quantities of grape vines and other plants.

PRICES OF GRAPES.

 The capitals denote the season of ripening; the small letters the color of the fruit.

	ONE YEAR OLD				TWO YEARS OLD			
	Mail EACH	Mail DOZ.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000	Mail EACH	Mail DOZ.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000
Agawam (M., r.)	\$ 10	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$50 00	\$ 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
Brighton (M., r.)	15	1 50	10 00	90 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Campbell's E. (E., b.)	1 50				2 00			
Catawba (L., r.)	10	75	3 00	25 00	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
Champion (E., b.)	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Colerian (E., w.)	40	3 00			50	5 00	40 00	
Columbian (M., b.)	50	5 00	40 00		60	6 00		
Clinton (L., b.)	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
Concord (M., b.)	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Delaware (M., r.)	15	1 00	6 00	50 00	20	1 50	7 50	60 00
Duchess (M., w.)	15	1 00	6 00	50 00	20	2 00	9 00	75 00
Early Victor (E., b.)	10	75	4 00	30 00	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
Eaton (E., b.)	25	2 50	15 00		35	3 00	20 00	
Elvira (L., w.)	15	75	3 00	25 00	20	1 00	4 00	35 00
Empire State (E., w.)	15	1 00	5 00	50 00	20	1 50	7 00	
Green Mountain (E., w.)	30	3 00	20 00		50	5 00	40 00	
Highland (E., b.)	10	50	3 00	20 00	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
Jefferson (L., r.)	20	1 00	7 50	50 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00

TOOELE CITY, Utah, April 2nd,
Yesterday the strawberries arrived safely.
GEO. DIETHELM.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 3rd.
I received the strawberry plants yesterday
Nov. 2nd, in good order. JAS. JOURNEY.

GET YOUR NEIGHBOR'S ORDER AND SEND ALONG WITH YOURS.

	ONE YEAR OLD				TWO YEARS OLD			
	Mail EACH	Mail DOZ.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000	Mail EACH	Mail DOZ.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000
Lady (E., w.)	10	50	3 00	20 00	15	75	4 00	30 00
Lady Wash'gton (L., w.)	10	50	3 00	60 00	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
Martha (M., w.)	10	75	2 00	20 00	15	1 00	2 50	20 00
Moore's Diamond (M. w)	15	1 00	7 50		20	1 50	10 00	
Moore's Early (E., b.)	10	1 00	4 00	30 00	15	1 50	6 00	50 00
Moyer (E., r.)	25	2 50			35	3 50		
Niagara (M., w.)	10	75	2 50	20 00	15	1 00	3 00	25 00
Ohio Early	40	4 00	30 00		50	5 00	40 00	
Perkins (E., r.)	10	1 00	3 00	20 00	15	1 00	4 00	30 00
Pocklington, (M., w.)	10	60	3 00	15 00	15	75	2 50	20 00
Ponghkeepsie (E., r.)	50	5 00	40 00	400 00	1 00	10 00	75 00	750 00
Salem (M., r.)	10	75	4 00	30 00	15	1 00	5 00	45 00
Telegraph (E., b.)	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	25	2 00	9 00	80 00
Ulster (M., r.)	25	2 50			35	3 50		
Vergennes (L., r.)	25	1 50	10 00	75 00	35	2 00	15 00	100 00
Woodruff (E., r.)	20	1 25	8 00		25	2 00	12 00	
Worden (E., b.)	10	1 00	5 00	40 00	15	1 50	6 00	60 00
Wyoming (E., r)	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	25	2 00	10 00	100 00
Wilder (M., b.)	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	20	1 50	6 50	60 00

Three year olds of above varieties, bearing age, at an advance of 25 per cent. above the price of two year olds.

Garden Roots.

ASPARAGUS. This delicious vegetable should be grown by every one who has a garden, it comes so early in spring and is so delicious and wholesome. It is not only valuable as food equal to early peas as a vegetable, but is also valuable as medicine. It is the best kidney regulator on earth. It should be cooked like green peas.

Plant in furrows about ten inches deep and a foot apart in the row. Mark the rows about four or five feet apart. Cover the plants with loose soil and fill the furrow gradually as the plants grow. Allow the canes to grow and die down in winter till the third year, when cuttings may be made early in the spring, when the shoots are about ten inches high. For family use it is

best to break it off rather than to cut it, as then we avoid the woody part, which is detrimental to its eating qualities. Give clean culture and salt occasionally in the winter to prevent the growth of weeds. Remove all tops in the late fall, after the frosts, and cover the rows well with rotted manure. There are several varieties and all are good.

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Barr's Mammoth, dozen 25c.; 100 \$1; 1000 \$5, for two year old roots. Add 5c. per dozen and 30c per 100 if by mail. Donald's Elmira, dozen 35c.; 100 \$1.50; 1000 \$7.

RHUBARB. 10c. each; \$5 per 100.

HORSE RADISH Cuttings, 25c. per dozen; 100 for \$1.50.

Novelties.

The following novelties are grown partly for ornament, partly for amusement and partly for profit:

JAPANESE WINEBERRY. This is a very beautiful bush, growing like black raspberries. The canes are horny and dark red in color. The leaves are purple and make a fine appearance. The fruit is borne from burrs, which

like beechnut burrs, open when the fruit is ready to pick. The fruit is very beautiful, nearly as large as black raspberries and about like red raspberries in firmness. It is quite productive, and in some sections is grown for market. The plants are not very

INDEPENDENCE, Kansas, July 6th.
I only write to let you know that the plants were fine and came in good condition by mail.
WATSON STEWART.

BEACHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.
Strawberries all right and received in good condition.
J. S. STOCKETT.

OUR PLANTS ARE TRUE TO NAME AND WILL PLEASE YOU.

hardy and in our climate have to be covered. It is a novelty of merit, however, and should be tried in a small way by everybody. Dozen 40c.; 100 \$2; 10c. each.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. This grows like a strawberry plant and has leaves that look like raspberry leaves. It has not fruited here, but is no doubt entirely hardy. Even if it is not, it may be covered as easily as strawberries. Those who have fruited it say that the berries are red, and are produced on shoots that are thrown up each spring and die down again in the fall. The blossoms are very beautiful and remind one of small roses, being very fragrant. The berries begin to ripen early in July and the plant remains in bearing till killed down by frost. The berries are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and covered with drupes like raspberries. We have the plants growing. Dozen, \$1; 15c. each, 4 for 50c.

MAYBERRY. This is claimed to be a true cross of the wild Mayberry of Japan and the Cuthbert raspberry. The fruit is said to resemble red raspberries and ripen early—before strawberries. It is praised by all the novelty venders and we have procured some plants. With us it is short and stocky in growth, much like the rose bush, and kills to the ground every winter. We have not gathered any fruit yet. 25c. each; dozen \$2.

RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY. A cross of the California wild blackberry and the Antwerp raspberry. The plants are of low spreading growth like the dewberry, and are unlike either the raspberry or the blackberry. The canes have no thorns but are covered with small spines like the raspberry. Fruit is large as the largest blackberries, which it closely resembles in shape. Color, when fully ripe, a deep, dark, rich red. The flavor partakes of both its parents—the raspberry and the blackberry. The fruit ripens with strawberries and is nearly all gone before raspberries are in. Its eating

and cooking qualities will make this fruit very valuable. The above is from the introducer's description. We have not fruited it. 50c. each; dozen \$5.

CRUNELL'S. Claimed to be a cross of the gooseberry and currant. Free from mildew, worms and thorns. The fruit is very like the gooseberry and is borne in clusters of from three to five. Said to be much more productive than the currant or gooseberry. The one year wood is covered with a hairy spine which is shed when the bush is two years old, leaving it smooth and free from thorns like the currant bush. It has a pleasant flavor, distinct from either currant or gooseberry, and may be used for either jelly, jam or pies. \$1 each; dozen \$10.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES. Wm. Falconer, the editor of "Gardening," and superintendent of Charles A. Dana's "Dosoris Gardens," says: "The shrub *Eleagnus Longipes* is one of my special favorites. I have grown it for years and the longer I know it the better I like it. It is a native of Japan and belongs to the olive family of plants, and is entirely hardy. As a garden shrub it grows to the height of five feet or more, is bushy, broad and thrifty; plants begin to fruit when two or three years old. The leaves are oval, oblong, green above, silvery beneath and last in good condition all summer long and are never disfigured by insect vermin. The flowers are small, silvery yellow and borne in great abundance, and are in full bloom about the 6th to 10th of May. The fruit is oval, five-eighths of an inch long, very fleshy and juicy, bright red and drooping, on slender pedicels on the under side of the twigs and borne in immense profusion. It is ripe about July 4th to 10th. We use the fruit for sauce as one would cranberries, and a delicious sauce it makes, especially for children. Indeed, I like it so well, that I have planted it in our fruit garden as a standard crop, as one would currants."

Price, 1 year 10c.; 2 years 15c.; 3 years 25c, by mail, postpaid.

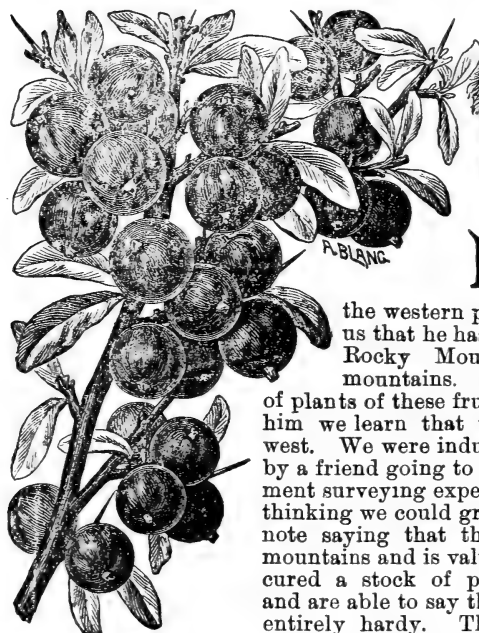
FARMERS VALLEY, Pa., May 4th.
Plants received all right and in good shape, am much obliged for the grape vines. I sent to — for Parker Earle and Timbrell plants and they came to-day, but were poor plants, not near as good as yours were. I am sorry I did not send to you for all, but I wanted to try you both. I am satisfied now and you will get my orders hereafter.
O. N. PALMER.

ELLSWORTH, Maine, March 6th.
I enclose you check for \$6.60. The same amount of plants offered me by an agent who called upon me yesterday would cost at his lowest price (I got him down as low as I could) \$15.60 and I would very likely get an assortment of stuff that it would be hard to name.
R. B. HOLMES.

SEND US THE NAMES OF PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY PLANTS.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE-BERRY. Not fruited here but said to resemble the swamp huckleberry and is a good substitute for that fruit, being of easy culture. The habit is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size, and are literally loaded with fruit in June. The blossoms are quite large, are composed of fine white petals which, with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, renders it one of the handsomest ornamental shrubs. 15c. each; 75c. dozen.

BUFFALO BERRY.



There is a man now living in this town who used to be with General John C. Fremont, thenoted "Pathfinder," when that distinguished gentleman traveled the plains and mountains of

the western part of the United States. He tells us that he has eaten Buffalo berries and dwarf Rocky Mountain cherries all through those mountains. Upon learning that we had a stock of plants of these fruits, he came to see them and from him we learn that they are considered valuable in the west. We were induced to get a stock of the Buffalo Berry by a friend going to Dakota and Wyoming on a government surveying expedition. He sent us some branches, thinking we could graft them on the thornapple, with a note saying that the shrub grows all over the western mountains and is valuable for producing fruit. We procured a stock of plants from a Wyoming nurseryman and are able to say that the plants are good growers and entirely hardy. The leaves are silvery white in color and present a very fine appearance. It is said to grow

to the height of ten to fifteen feet. The berries are said to resemble currants and be borne in great profusion, hanging on the bush all winter. The flavor is very acid until softened by frosts, when it is very palatable and good for culinary purposes, like currants. Our plants are very well rooted, being now three years old.

Twenty-five cents each ; \$2 50 per dozen.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

The plants of this cherry resemble dwarf willows in cane and the leaves are also much like willow leaves. It is entirely hardy. The growth is dwarfish and they may be set closely together, like currants. The fruit is black and as large as ordinary red or black cherries. It is borne in great profusion all along the canes, in and among the leaves. While the flavor is no better than other black cherries, I consider it valuable for pies and sauce, and for this reason the Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry will be given a place among other desirable novelties. It was a sight to see the load of fruit on our plants the past season.

Twenty-five cents each ; per dozen, \$2.50.

PLANTERSVILLE, S. C., April 4th, 1894.

Thank you for sending me such fine plants. The strawberry plants you sent last month are growing finely and several of them are in bud. I only lost two plants. (Miss) A. B. WESTON.

RIPON, Wisconsin, April 10th, 1894.

The plants I bought of you last year and the year before are all doing well. I sold \$- worth of strawberries last season. The best flavored berry was Michel's. Mrs. E. A. STJOHN.

Roses.

The rose blossoms when strawberries ripen, and I suppose this is one reason why it is my favorite flower. We have lots of them all through the summer, and everybody enjoys them. They may easily be grown outdoors if the following varieties are planted. Set the plants in moist, rich soil and prune back quite severely every spring. Cover with boards and straw on the approach of cold weather and there need be no failure. Our plants are two years old unless otherwise noted.

YELLOW RAMBLER. (See illustration). This is a new rose of the climbing sort, now introduced for the first time. The growth is very vigorous, often making in well established plants, ten feet in one season. It is quite hardy, enduring zero weather with no protection. It is of the same habit as Crimson Rambler, the flowers being borne in immense clusters. The color is decidedly yellow. The blossoms are of moderate size and are very sweetly scented; it lasts three to four weeks without fading. Plants from 2½-inch pots, 50c. each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This is a very vigorous grower, often making ten feet in one season. It is enormously prolific of blooms, 430 buds and blossoms being counted on one shoot. It is entirely hardy and should be in every dooryard, climbing over the porch.

Twenty-five cents each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Enormous buds and full flowers. Color, a deep, glowing carmine.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. Large, white, always double, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; a free bloomer.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. The finest dark red rose; rich, brilliant, velvety, crimson, shaded dark maroon, beautifully formed and highly scented.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. The best known and most admired of all crimson roses.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Brilliant crimson flowers of full, broad form; blooms constantly.

MADAME PLANTIER. The cemetery rose. Flowers, medium size, full, sweet, and produced in great numbers. The purest white known in roses. Entirely hardy and blooms very early.

MAGNA CHARTA. Color, a clear, rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson. Flowers extra large and very double. Very fragrant and a profuse bloomer.



MRS. JOHN LAING. Splendid size and full. Color, clear, deep pink; fragrance, delightful; blooms first season.

PAUL NEYRON. The very largest of all roses. Color, very bright, clear rose, deepening to crimson; fragrant and a free bloomer.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. The darkest and richest of the red-black roses.

VICK'S CAPRICE. A striped rose of glossy pink, dashed and flamed with white and carmine.

BALTIMORE BELLE. One of the finest climbing roses. Color, white; medium in size and a free bloomer.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. A very valuable climbing rose. Pale pink in color and a profuse bearer.

The prices of the above hardy, perpetual roses are 30c. each; \$3 per doz. The dozen may be all different kinds if wanted. Postage paid.

FREE GIFT OF PLANTS.

Last year, Mr. George T. Powell, in behalf of the society for the Promotion of Agriculture, gave away six plants of two varieties of strawberries to all children who might apply to him. We sent him 500 plants of 2 varieties for that purpose, and the following is a letter received from him after the receipt of the plants:

Ghent, N. Y., May 17, 1896.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.:

Dear Friend: The plants were duly received. I want to thank you very warmly, in the name of the committee for the Promotion of Agriculture, for your gift. It was appreciated, you may be assured. The gift of strawberry plants to the school children has created widespread interest. I have sent out nearly 2000 plants. Very truly yours,

Geo. T. Powell.

OUR OFFER OF FREE PLANTS FOR 1897.

We are always willing to aid in the cause of agriculture, and as we believe that the discontent that is often noticeable among farmers is due largely to a lack of the proper appreciation of flowers and fruits, because the children are not trained to care for them in childhood, we are going to make a special offer. We cannot afford to hire the work done and give the plants away, but we will give the plants if the parents will pay for digging, packing, etc.

We will send three plants of each of two varieties of strawberries, (our selection of good varieties properly labeled) for ten cents to pay the expenses of digging, packing, advertising and postage. Or, if the child wants to start in all the small fruits, we will send six strawberries, six raspberries, six currant cuttings, six root cuttings of blackberries and six grape cuttings, all postpaid for 25c.

Every child who applies must write us a letter about their home and their people and tell anything interesting about their surroundings. They must tell their parents and their teacher that they have sent to us for the plants. In one year after they have written us we want to hear from them again, this time telling about their experiences with the plants, how many lived, what success they had, etc., etc. These letters will be carefully read and the child who writes the best letter, taking into consideration careful wording, originality, punctuation, spelling and improvement over the year before, will be awarded a prize of \$5 in gold. The next best can select plants from our catalogue to the amount of \$5. No partiality or favoritism will be shown to anyone, and no flint is put on age, except that the contestants must be not over sixteen years old.

FRESH BERRIES.

We not only have plants to sell, but in their season of ripening have all the small fruits. Strawberries begin to ripen about June 15th and last until July 1st, when raspberries, currants and gooseberries begin to ripen and continue until August, when the blackberries come on. These last until September and are followed by grapes. We can fill orders for fresh berries at any time during the season of their ripening. We ship berries in 16-quart baskets, 32, 36 or 60-quart crates, and grapes in baskets holding from 5 lbs. upwards. We secure the lowest express rates and send strawberries at from 7c. to 15c. per quart; raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries at from 8c. to 12c. per quart, and grapes at 4c. to 5c. per lb. Send us the amount

you wish to invest and state the grade and we will send you as good stock as the market price will afford. Some years berries run real low, in which case we will send more. We will give you the best of attention and all the advantage of the market.

It often happens that people wish to make friends a gift of berries. In our town there is a large manufacturer of thread boxes and cabinets, Mr. Chas. Tollner. He makes boxes and cabinets for the Clark Thread Company. Mr. Tollner had us ship two crates of fancy berries to the proprietors of the Clark Thread Company. Here is his letter, after these people had written to him acknowledging the receipt of the berries:

PULASKI, N. Y., July 18, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Farmer:

Both parties admired your strawberries very much, and I am much obliged to you for your carefulness. Truly Yours,

CHARLES TOLLNER.

Here is a letter from the family of my commission merchant, Mr. C. W. Terpenning, of the firm of S. F. Bogart & Son, 114 Warren street, New York:

398 Madison St., Brooklyn, July 10th, 1892.

We are having some of the "Parker Earles" for tea which you picked on the 7th inst. They have kept well and retained their natural color and flavor to a remarkable degree. We, who have partaken of them, pronounce them delicious.

Very Truly Yours,

C. W. TERPENNING,
MRS. C. W. TERPENNING,
MISS EVA TERPENNING,
MISS L. A. GRANGER,
MISS K. H. JORDAN.

A WOMAN STRAWBERRY GROWER.

Many women take up the business of strawberry growing with remarkable success. In response to an advertisement in the Ladies' Home Journal of March, 1892, Miss Mary G. Kittle, of Queens county, N. Y., sent for our catalogue and "Farmer on the Strawberry." She purchased 8000 plants of us that year and has been a customer ever since. Here is a communication received from her after the plants had fruited:

September 19th, 1893.

The 8000 plants I bought of you in May, 1892, were planted on one acre of good land. They were fertilized with wood ashes and some Mapes fertilizer. The plants grew very finely and were well cultivated and cared for. This season, 3240 quarts of berries were picked from them, and but for the severe drouth would have yielded another 1000 quarts, as a great many berries dried on the vines. The berries sold at the average price of 9c., and after paying all expenses, realized a very handsome sum, making me more confident than before that strawberries pay. The picking season lasted exactly three weeks. The Cresscents were wonderful bearers but the berries were small; the Eureka I like very much and shall plant more in the spring. The Burt is a handsome berry but not a good shipper, and the Warfield I like least of all. The plant can not stand dry weather and the berry is not attractive. All the varieties were of fine flavor, which partly atoned for the small size. The number of quarts given does not include those used by the family—only the number sold. We used at least ten quarts per day.

MISS M. G. KITTLE.

ORDER SHEET.

L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

Name.....Ex. or P. O. Order, \$.....

Post Office. Draft.

County..... Cash.....

State..... Total.....

DO NOT WRITE YOUR LETTER ON THIS SHEET.

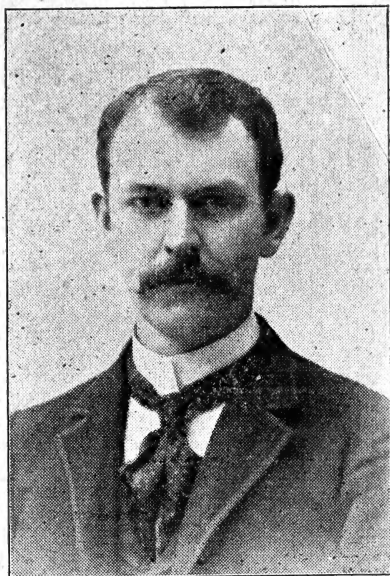
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States, Canada and other countries. Fruit growing also receives a share of his attention, and in the production of berries, grapes and small fruits he distances all competitors in the local markets, while sending large shipments to New York city as well.

It was at a Farmer's Institute held in Mexico, N. Y., that Mr. Farmer was first called out by the audience to give his views on berry growing. He handled the subject so well that since then he has been in demand as a speaker at Institutes and Horticultural Societies. He has spoken in Rochester, at the Western New York Horticulture Society three times, and at nearly forty different places all over New York state. He has given his address, "The New Strawberry Culture," before the state Horticultural Societies of New Jersey and Connecticut, and in Howick, Quebec. Wherever given, it creates the greatest interest and discussion and is commented upon by the Agricultural press in general. Making a special study of fertilizers, his essays on this subject have been copied in all the leading papers of the country.

The little pamphlet, "Farmer on the Strawberry," designed for beginners, was written in 1891 and has been sold by the thousand. He is now engaged on a more advanced work which will be issued from this office, soon, under the title of "The New Strawberry Culture."

Possibly Mr. Farmer's greatest triumph was his successful exhibit of 64 varieties of strawberries at The World's Fair in Chicago, 1893. It was the largest and finest exhibit shown by any state or exhibitor and won the highest awards—a beautiful parchment diploma and bronze medal.



Mr. Farmer has built up a good business himself and has helped others very considerably, believing that the imparting of advanced ideas to others increases his liability to improve himself. He carries on a veritable experiment station on Maplewood Fruit Farm and his reports on the behavior of varieties are printed in the Fruit Journals and Geneva station bulletins and eagerly read by thousands. It goes without saying that L. J. Farmer is now considered the best strawberry authority in this state, and is second to none in the whole country.

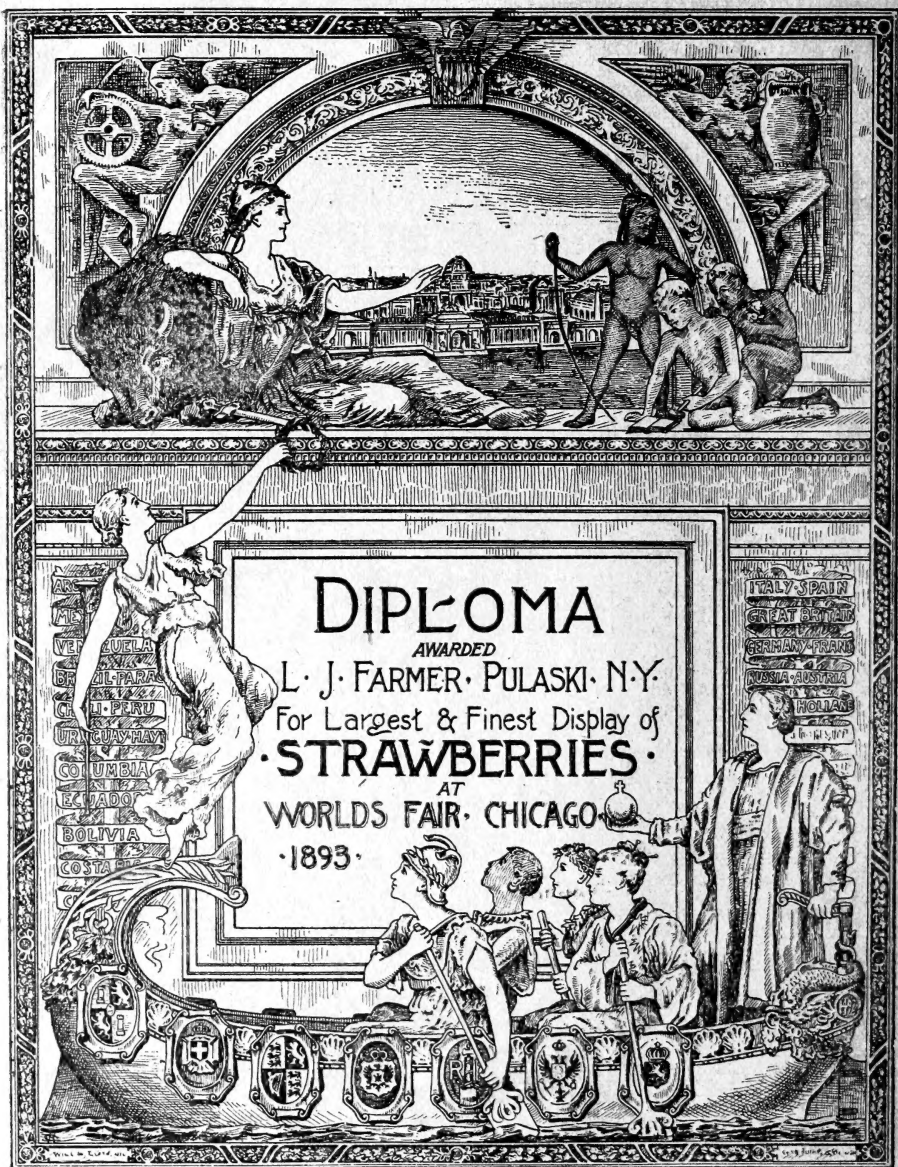
For Strawberries.

Potash is essential to the successful cultivation of Strawberries. It assures the largest yield and finest quality of fruit. Use only complete fertilizers containing not less than

12% Actual Potash.

A new pamphlet, treating of all garden and farm crops will be sent free by addressing

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York



OFFICIAL AWARD.

This exhibit consists of sixty-eight varieties of Strawberries admirably selected and perfectly displayed. It is especially meritorious for the typical character of the samples shown, thus affording students and observers an excellent opportunity for the comparison of varieties.

[Signed]

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Individual Judge.

Approved: THOMAS PUGH, President Departmental Committee.

Approved: JOHN BOYD THACHER, Chairman Executive Com. on Awards.

Dated April 18, 1894.

DEMOCRAT BOOK AND JOB PRINT, PULASKI.